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L. MARIA CHILD, Editor. | Without Concealment----Without Compromise. | DAVID LEE CHILD, Assistant Editor.

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OLIVER JOHNSON, PRINTER.

The Standard.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

To the Editor of the Standard:

I send thee a copy of the original Declaration of Independence, taken from the first volume of Jefferson's Works. It contains distinct and decided anti-slavery grounds; and I am not aware that it has ever been published in any newspaper.

Congress proceeded the same day to consider the Declaration of Independence, which had been reported and laid on the table the Friday preceding, and on Monday referred to a committe of the whole. The pusillanimous idea that we had friends in England worth keeping terms with, still haunted the minds of many. For this reason, those passages which conveyed censure on the people of England, were struck out, lest they should give them offense. The clause, too, reprobating the enslaving the inhabitants of Africa, was stricken out, in complaisance to South Carolina and Georgia, who had never attempted to restrain the importation of slaves, and who, on the contrary, still wished to continue. Our northern brethren, also, I believe, felt a little tender, under those censures; for though their people had very few slaves themselves, yet they had been pretty considerable carriers of them to others. The debates having taken up the greater parts of the 2d, 3d, and 4th days of July, were on the evening of the last, closed. The Declaration was reported by the committee, agreed to by the House, and signed by every member present, except Mr. Dickinson. As the sentiments of men are known, *not only by what they receive, but what they reject, also*, I will state the form of the Declaration, as originally reported. The parts struck out by Congress, are inserted in brackets.

"*A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in* [general] *Congress assembled:*

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with [*inherent and*] inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, [*begun at a distinguished period, and*] pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient suffering of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to [*expunge*] their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of [*unremitting*] injuries and usurpations, [*among which appears no solitary fact to contradict the uniform tenor of the rest, but all have*] in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world [*for the truth of which, we pledge a faith yet unsullied by falsehood.*]

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary, for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, [*and continually*] for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise—the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has [*suffered*] the administration of justice [*totally to cease in some of these States*] refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made [*our*] judges dependent on his will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices [*by a self-assumed power*] and sent hither swarms of new officers to harrass our people and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies [*and ships of war*] without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws, giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation for quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; for protecting them by a mock trial from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States; for cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; for imposing taxes without our consent; for depriving us of the benefits of trial by jury; for transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses; for abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these [*States;*] for taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments; for suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with powers to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by [*withdrawing his governors, and declaring us out of his allegiance and protection.*]

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions [*of existence.*]

[*He has incited treasonable insurrections of our fellow-citizens, with the allurements of forfeiture and confiscation of our property.*]

[*He has waged cruel war against human nature itself, violating its most sacred rights of life and liberty, in the persons of a distant people who never offended him; capturing and carrying them into slavery in another hemisphere, or to incur miserable death in their transportation thither. This piratical warfare—the opprobrium of* INFIDEL *powers is the warfare of the* CHRISTIAN *King of Great Britain. Determined to keep open a market where* MEN *should be bought and sold, he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce. And that this assemblage of horrors might want no fact of distinguished die, he is now exciting those very people to rise in arms among us, and to purchase that liberty of which he has deprived them; thus paying off former crimes committed against the* LIBERTIES *of one people, with crimes which he urges them to commit against the* LIVES *of another.*]

In every stage of these oppressions, we have *petitioned* for redress, in the most humble forms; *our repeated petitions* have been answered only by *repeated injuries.*

A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a people [*who mean to be free. Future ages will scarcely believe that the hardiness of one man adventured, within the short compass of twelve years only, to lay a foundation so broad and so undisguised, for tyranny over a people fostered and fixed in principles of freedom.*]

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend [*a*] jurisdiction over [*these our States*]. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here, [*no one of which could warrant so strange a pretension: that these were effected at the expense of our own blood and treasure, unassisted by the wealth or the strength of Great Britain; that in constituting indeed our several forms of government, we had adopted one common king, thereby laying a foundation for perpetual league and amity with them; but that submission to their parliament was no part of our Constitution, nor even an idea, if history may be credited, and*] we appeal to their native justice and magnanimity [*as well as to*] the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations which [*were likely to*] interrupt our connection and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, [*and when occasions have been given them, by the regular course of their laws, of removing from their councils the disturbers of our harmony, they have, by their free election, re-established them in power. At this very time, too, they are permitting their chief magistrate to send over not only soldiers of our common blood, but Scotch and foreign mercenaries, to invade and destroy us. These facts have given the last stab to agonizing affection, and manly spirit bids us to renounce, forever, these unfeeling brethren. We must endeavor to forget our former love for them, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends. We might have been a free and a great people together, but a communication of grandeur and freedom, it seems, is below their dignity. Be it so, since they will have it.—The road to happiness and to glory is open to us, too. We will tread it apart from them, and*] acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our [*eternal*] separation.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general Congress assembled, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these [*States, reject and renounce all allegiance and subjection to the kings of Great Britain, and all others who may hereafter claim, by, through, or under them; we utterly dissolve all political connection which may heretofore have subsisted between us and the people or parliament of Great Britain; and finally, we do assert and declare these colonies to be free and independent States,*] and that as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do.

And for the support of this declaration, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following synopsis of the great European Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade; lately signed by England, Russia, Prussia and Austria, and awaiting the signature of France:

The means by which this most desirable end is to be attained, involves, to a certain extent, the right of search, within certain geographical limits.

The space within which this right may be exercised, according to the treaty, is bounded on the north by the 32d parallel of north latitude; south, by the 45th parallel of South latitude; west, by the east coast of America, between the above-mentioned parallels; and east, by the 80th degree of East longitude. The 32d parallel of latitude strikes the eastern coast of America at the southern extremity of South Carolina. As it runs east, it passes south of the Madeira islands, and strikes the coast of Africa at Mogadore, in the kingdom of Morocco.—The 45th degree of South latitude strikes the east coast of America a little north of St. George's Bay, in Patagonia. It passes east about eight degrees south of the Cape of Good Hope, and meets the 80th degree of East longitude, east of the southern extremity of Hindostan. The continent of Africa extends from 17 degrees West to 51 degrees East longitude; and from 38 degrees North to 35 degrees South latitude. All the commerce of each of the nations which are parties to the treaty, from whatever quarter it may come, except the Mediterranean, the coast of Europe, and the northern part of North America, is liable to be examined by the cruisers of all the others, when passing within the limits above, under the conditions stipulated in the treaty, which are as follows: A ship of war, of either party, may search every merchant vessel belonging to either of the contracting parties, which shall, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of being engaged in the traffic in slaves, or of having been fitted out for that purpose, or of having been engaged in the traffic during the voyage in which she shall have been met with by such cruisers; and such cruiser may detain, or send, or carry away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial. The commanders who may make a search, are to receive special authority from their government.

The search is to be made by the commander or a lieutenant of the cruiser. Upon boarding the merchant vessel, he is to show his warrant of authority, and deliver to the master a certificate specifying his rank in the navy, the name of his ship and country, and the object of his visit. If it shall be ascertained that the ship's papers are regular, and her proceedings lawful, the officer shall certify the same in the log-book. If, on the contrary, the officer shall be of opinion that there are sufficient grounds for believing the vessel to be engaged in the slave trade, or that she has been fitted out for that traffic, or has been engaged in it during the voyage, and shall therefore determine to detain her, he shall send her to the place designated by the contracting nation to which she belongs, there to be delivered up to the competent authorities, who shall proceed to investigate the matter. If it shall result that the vessel was engaged in the slave trade, she and her fittings and cargo shall be confiscated and sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be given to the government to which the cruiser belonged, to be disposed of according to her laws.

If, on the other hand, the competent tribunal shall decide that the vessel was not engaged in the slave trade, she shall be restored to her lawful owners.—And if it shall be proved that the vessel was searched and detained illegally, or without sufficient cause of suspicion; or that the search and detention were attended with abuse and vexation; the officer of the cruiser shall be liable in costs and damages to the owners of the merchantman. Or the tribunal shall assess the damages; and the government to which the cruiser belonged shall pay the amount, within six months, if the trial took place in Europe, or within one year, when adjudged by a tribunal in any place out of Europe.

When any abuse or vexation shall be committed in the search or detention, the master of the merchant vessel may make an affidavit of the same, at the first port of his own nation at which he may arrive, or before the consular agent of his country in a foreign port, with the proper verifications of the passengers and crew. The statement shall be forwarded to the government of the country to which the cruiser belonged, which shall institute an inquiry into the matter; and whatever costs and damages shall be found to be due, shall be paid to the master or owner of the molested vessel.

The contracting parties agree to invite the maritime powers of Europe, which have not yet concluded treaties for the abolition of the slave trade, to accede to the present treaty.

A WORD TO ABOLITIONISTS.

We find the following in the Northern Star and Freeman's Advocate, a paper edited with much intelligence by our colored brethren in Albany.

Abolitionists will do well to profit by the hints here given. The rebuke is too well deserved, though there are many noble exceptions.

For several years we have been astonished at the indifference manifested by abolitionists, in regard to the adoption of some effectual measures for advancing the welfare of the free people of color. In observing the principles set forth by the abolition presses, the declarations of lecturers, and the sentiments expressed to us in private, in relation to these things, and contrasting them with their daily practices, we discover many gross inconsistencies. They profess to possess the most generous and benevolent feelings towards us, and deeply lament the unhappy situation in which we are placed by unjust laws and a cruel and oppressive prejudice. They regret and acknowledge that we labor under a thousand disadvantages, from which every other class of the community are exempt; and wonder, that with all the accumulated hindrances to our progress to become intelligent and respectable members of society, we possess moral fortitude sufficient to rise above the surges of persecution.

Twenty-two thousand abolition votes were polled during the last year, in the States, in favor of persons opposed to southern slavery; and a large number of those opposed to political action, withheld theirs. Large numbers in this and other States, have also with us petitioned the legislatures, for the repeal of those laws which were unjust, oppressive, anti-republican, and inimical to the interests of the colored portion of the community. Now, with all this array of sentiment and feeling, and political action before us, the natural inference would be, that the united wisdom, wealth, influence, benevolence, and sympathy of so large a portion of our citizens, could and would have devised some efficient means for bettering the condition of at least a portion of the people of color.

Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when the spirit of immediate emancipation sundered the bonds by which it was bound, and arrayed itself with the immutable truth, that all men are born free and equal, the veil which had covered the horrors of slavery and an unholy prejudice, was rent in twain; the corruption of almost the entire community was made palpable, and the hearts of men were found susceptible to the impressions of truth. The hopes of our people became exalted; their anticipations of future happiness and prosperity were high, and they believed that in a few years they should realize what for ages their fathers had fervently prayed for. But sad experience has taught us, that "it is a vain thing to trust in man." But yet, amid all our expectations, there are some things asserted of us, which we never expected, nor even desired. We never expected that abolitionists would place themselves upon a level with the most intelligent and respectable of our people; neither did we desire their daughters in marriage. We did not expect to ride in their carriages, nor desire to mix in their parties of pleasure; but we did *hope* that they would do for us some things, which they have not only neglected, but what appears to us to have been foreign from their intentions. We supposed that while they advocated the rights of man, and the cause of suffering humanity, that they would have been foremost in opening every avenue, and destroying every barrier in their power that was closed against us, or that retarded our progression; and that by doing so, they would be enabled to present those with whom they plead for the restoration of the inalienable rights of man, a class of individuals rising from degradation, and striving to become good, intelligent, economical, and industrious citizens. Probably there are no less than thirty thousand abolitionists in the States; and doubtless among them there are mechanics of every description; who, instead of endeavoring to break down prejudice and make a powerful thrust at slavery, by taking our youth and instructing them in the various branches, content themselves, and suppose that *we* also are contented, by having them disseminate what they call *their* principles, from one end of the country to the other. They profess to be opposed to slavery; but with the greater portion of them *we* believe that it is that slavery only which exists at the South.

Now we ask, if the prejudice which exists at the North, is not akin to the slavery of the South? *We* firmly believe it to be so; and if the prejudice of the northern abolitionists will not permit them to take as apprentices, colored boys, or if their regard for the prejudices of others will not allow them so to do, *we also believe* that the influence of their example is more injurious to colored people at large, than the disinclination of the slaveholder to release the victims of his avarice. And until abolitionists *eradicate prejudice from their own hearts*, they never *can* receive the unwavering confidence of the people of color. We do not ask for money; neither do we wish them to educate our children; these we will endeavor to provide for by the sweat of our brow; but we *do* ask that their workshops may be opened to our youth; and that those of us who are already in business, may be patronized.—These things (if there be any meaning in their language) we think we have a right to ask of those who are our professed friends; and if they will grant what we actually want, (and what we know they can give,) we shall the more readily believe them sincere in their professions.

The question is frequently asked us, why abolitionists do not give practical demonstrations of the sincerity of their regard for colored people, by making apprentices of our boys, &c.; and the only answer which we have been able to give, without exposing *what we* believe to be the real cause, has been, that we were unable to tell. We know a professed abolitionist of this city, upon whom a friend of ours called, for the purpose of hiring a frame tenement which he owned in the lower part of the city, who refused to let him have it, for fear the neighbors would not like to have the colored people living so near them; and at the same time, this man was called by the abolitionists, a staunch friend of the cause—he could exclaim as loudly against southern oppression as the best of the party, and denounce others for developing in a different manner, the very same principles which were dominant in his own bosom.

We hope that our friends will not be hasty, and conclude that we are opposed to abolitionists, because we express ourselves in a free and candid manner; we believe it to be a duty which we owe them and ourselves; and if others have neglected and feared to speak the truth, *we are determined* not to follow in their footsteps.

We are aware of, and acknowledge, that some very great sacrifices have been made for our brethren in slavery; that trial, persecution, and calumny, have been endured by many, in their endeavors to diffuse the principles of justice and truth through society; but while *they* continue to express their disapprobation and indignation of prejudice on account of complexions, and consider it cruel and unjust in others, *we* shall labor to inform them that *we* are not insensible to the prejudice which exists in their minds. M.

DEMAND OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

For the Release of Slaves Illegally Introduced into Cuba and Brazil.

Spain and Brazil have been for many years under the most solemn engagements to co-operate with this country in the suppression of the slave trade. Under treaties with these powers, the government of this country has acquired the right to demand what has become of the Africans who, it is notorious, have been illicidly and scandalously introduced by hundreds of thousands since the formation of these treaties, and who still continue to be introduced into the colonies and territories belonging to them, notwithstanding the vigilance of British cruisers, kept up at an immense expenditure both of treasure and of life, on the coasts of Africa, Brazil, and Cuba, by Great Britian. Our treaties with Spain, for the suppression of the slave trade, date as far back as the year 1817, and were purchased at an expense of £400,000 sterling, which large sum was paid as an indemnity for losses which Spaniards, then engaged in the traffic, might suffer as a necessary consequence of its abolition. By the treaty of 1817, the king of Spain engaged wholly to abolish the traffic in slaves "throughout the entire dominions of Spain, on the 30th day of May, 1820." And the laws of Spain declare all slaves claudestinely introduced into her colonies from that period to be free.

Our treaty with Brazil, for the accomplishment of the same object, was made in March, 1827, in which it was stipulated "that it shall not be lawful for the subjects of the emperor of Brazil to be concerned in the carrying on of the African slave trade, under any pretext, or in any manner whatever; and the carrying on that trade after that period, by any subject of his imperial majesty, shall be deemed and treated as piracy." In a decree, passed by the legislative assembly of Brazil, and which received the sanction of the regency, in 1831, it was declared that "all slaves entering the territory or the ports of Brazil, coming from abroad, are free."

Now, it is manifest that, had our treaties with these powers been respected, and their laws, grounded on the treaties, been carried into full effect, not only would the vast multitude of unhappy beings who are now enduring the most terrible fate to which men can be exposed; and the untold numbers who have miserably perished under circumstances the most revolting and horrible, have been preserved from slavery and death, but, the markets for slaves in these countries having been destroyed, the slave trade, with all its atrocious accompaniments, so far as they were concerned, would have been destroyed also.

The rights acquired under these treaties, Great Britain is now exercising. She demands of Spain the complete fulfillment of her obligations. She requires that power, as the test of her sincerity, to emancipate all the slaves who have been introduced into her colonies since the year 1820, in opposition to her laws and her engagements with this country. The present enlightened government of Spain have, we are happy to say, so far acceded to her demands, as to call for information on the subject; and it is this call which has filled the slave traffickers and slaveholders of Cuba with alarm. They well know that the libefation of the first slave feloniously introduced, will destroy the slave trade, by cutting up the system of slavery itself by the roots. The immense profits hitherto realized by the traffickers in human flesh, which has enabled them to bid defiance to all other efforts to put an end to their guilty practices, will be gone, "for no man buyeth their merchandise any more."

As to Brazil, the same righteous demand will be made on her. She will be called upon to deliver from the bondage in which they are unlawfully held, an immense portion of her slave population, the victims of a trade which she herself spontaneously and nobly denounced as piracy, and which her greatest men and most valued citizens pronounce to have been, and to be, her greatest curse.

There are two parties in Brazil, as well as in Cuba, who feel the deepest interest in this question. In the Spanish colony, the Creole or native population are almost to a man opposed to the slave trade; and, in their memorials to the regency, they charge the continuance of the guilty traffic on strangers, fostered and sustained by the home government.—The native Brazilians are said to be equally averse to the slave trade, and to lay the iniquity of its prevalence at the doors of the Portuguese who reside amongst them. However this may be, one thing is quite clear, that hitherto, the demand for slaves has been so excessive in both countries, that the slave traders have had ample "verge and scope" for their nefarious employment; and that, some how or other, with or without the connivance of the governments of Spain and Brazil, and the subordinates in office, the slave trade has been carried on with undiminished vigor, and all the checks we have hitherto put on it have only had the effect of increasing its horrors, without diminishing its extent. This is the point with which the government has to do; and it is cheering to know that at length it will add to its diplomatic remonstrance, the demand for the fulfillment, to the very letter, of its treaties with those powers for the suppression of the giant evil.

On Spain the demand has already been made, and the correspondence with foreign powers contained in the slave trade papers of 1840, will show that preliminary steps have been taken to enforce a similar demand on Brazil. Mr. Oousley, our representative at Rio, in a communication to M. Lopes Gama, minister for foreign affairs, dated 3d June, 1840, after adverting to the attempts which had been made by the slave trade party in the Brazilian legislature to repeal the law of the 7th November, 1831, which gave effect to the treaty with this country, and secured, among other objects, the emancipation of all slaves illicitly introduced into Brazil; and after stating that the two governments they represented were bound, "both conjointly and separately, strongly and firmly to evince, by energetic acts, the good faith and efficiency of their united determination to put a stop to the fatal traffic in human beings, by which Brazil is inundated with uncivilized hordes, iniquitously kidnapped from their native country, and by which the prodigious efforts of her Majesty's government, and the expenditure which it has incurred, are sought to be unavailing," observes—"It would be much to be lamented should any proposition pass which would render that law inoperative, or tend in any way to encourage the slave trade, as the undersigned would have to protest in the strongest manner, in the name of his government, against its adoption; which, however, with its present enlightened administration, cannot be apprehended; as it is clearly impossible, in law or equity, whatever may unfortunately be *de facto* the practice, to deprive of their rights and liberty, guaranteed by the most positive laws and the stipulations of treaty, a multitude of individuals, unaccused even of crime, and living under the protection of the laws and engagements of the imperial government, for the sake of securing impunity to their criminal oppressors. The undersigned repeats, that the possibility of carrying into effect such a violation of all moral and legal right is not to be expected in a civilized country." Here rested the matter with Senhor Lopes Gama, who shortly after was succeeded in office by M. Aureliano de Souza e Oleveira Continho, to whom Mr. Ouseley addressed himself on the 28th August, 1840, stating that he had "received positive instructions to protest in the strongest manner against the revocation of the law of the 7th November, 1831, by which, in fulfillment of philanthropic and just engagements with Great Britain, the unconditional freedom of illegally imported Africans into this empire was, in the most solemn manner, guaranteed, and rendered their legal and absolute right." Of the entire concurrence of Lord Palmerston in the steps Mr. Ouseley had taken, we find proof in a despatch of his lordship to that functionary, dated the 2d and 25th September, 1840, from the latter of which we make the following extract:—"I have now to desire," says his lordship, "that you will state in writing to the Brazilian minister, that all negroes who have been duly found to have been illegally imported into Brazil, are, by the treaty between Great Britain and Brazil, entitled to be considered free; and that her Majesty's government could not admit, that any law which the Brazilian legislature may choose to pass, would afford to the Brazilian government the slightest justification whatever, for violating a treaty between the two countries."—Senhor Aureliano, in his reply to Mr. Ouseley, says, that the administration of which he forms a part, "sympathizes with the philanthropic sentiments of the age; that it is in no way in favor of the traffic in slaves; and that it will not belie these sentiments by the manner in which it considers the said project of law." Thus, we perceive, that matters are ripe for decision between the two governments. Brazil must emancipate, if she would maintain the honor of her legislature, her laws, and her engagements with this country. At all events, Great Britain will not allow her treaty to remain a dead letter: she will exact the bond, and that will determine the fate of the slave trade. Humanity, justice, religion, the faith of treaties, and the integrity of law, are on our side; all that is required to the accomplishment of our righteous object, is firmness; and that we may be well assured will not be wanting on the part of her Majesty's government.

In pursuing a course dictated by a regard to her honor, and to her true and permanent interests, Brazil will gain immensely. Never, whilst she cultivates her soil by slaves, will her mighty resources be developed—never will her native energies be called into play—never will her civilization be advanced. "This trade in human flesh," says Senhor Jose Bonifacio d'Andrada e Silva, in his celebrated memoir to the assembly of the empire of Brazil, "is a cancer that preys on the bowels of Brazil, wasting its capital, demoralizing its population, and destroying its energies. Were slavery abolished," he says, "the inhabitants of this empire, instead of being listless and cruel, as in fact the greatest portion of them now are, would become humane and just: whilst they would, in the lapse of time, be considered gainers, by putting into free circulation dead capital, at present absorbed by the use of slaves; and they would, moreover, relieve their families from the domestic examples of corruption and tyranny now constantly before their eyes—from enemies of their own as well as of the State—from the sight of men, in short, who now cannot be said to have a country of their own, yet by proper management may be made trusty fellow-citizens, and useful members of the community." In concluding an eloquent and energetic address, he says, "Awaken from your slumbers, legislators of the vast empire of Brazil! You know, nay, experience has fully convinced you, that we can never prosper—never enjoy the advantages of a real and secure industry—of an enlarged and flourishing agriculture, as long as we avail ourselves of the aid and assistance derived from raw and depraved slaves. Both reason and experience have proved that substantial riches, are only to be found where freedom and justice prevail, and never where captivity and corruption are seen triumphant. And, ye traffickers in human flesh, ye unjust and cruel owners of slaves," listen to the imperative calls of conscience, and "the cries of suffering humanity. . . . . Which of ye, in the age in which we live, is fool-hardy and inconsiderate enough not to know, that the perpetual slavery ye seek to uphold, is not only opposed to the precepts of the gospel and the dictates of sound policy, but also at variance with your future interests, if only understood, as well as the personal security and tranquillity of yourselves and children? Generous citizens of Brazil! keep in mind that, without individual freedom, civilization and solid riches can never exist; without it morality and justice are mere names; and, where morality and justice are not practised, there can be neither gallantry, strength, nor power among nations."

The crime of Brazil is at the present moment its greatest punishment. To say nothing of the internal evils which afflict that empire, there can be no doubt that, but for the system of slavery, its relations with this country would be of the most favored character.

From the New-York American.

AMERICAN SLAVES IN ALGIERS.

MR. EDITOR—Mr. Webster's letter in relation to the Creole, has led me to investigate a portion of our history, which may, perhaps, throw some light upon the principles involved in the present controversy.

From a report made by Mr. Jefferson, when Secretary of State, (30th Dec. 1790,) and which may be found in the American State Papers, Vol. X. p. 59, it appears that, in 1785, the Algerines captured some of our vessels and enslaved their crews; and that our ministers then in Europe, "fearing that the captives might be *sold*, and dispersed through the interior and distant countries of Africa," employed an agent to ransom them at $200 a head. This price was refused, and Congress authorized an offer of $550. On this, Mr. Jefferson remarked—"Within the last two or three years, the Spaniards, the Neapolitans and the Russians, had redeemed, at exorbitant prices. *Slaves* were become *scarce*, and would hardly be sold at any price." He adds, that the Dey demanded $2833 a head for our countrymen; that Spain had paid $1200, and Russia $1546 a head.

In 1792, General Washington applied to the Senate, to know if they would authorize him to pay $40,000, for the 13 Americans held by the Algerines, (p. 109). They replied, that they would ratify a treaty of peace, by which $40,000 should be paid down, and an annual payment of $25,000 stipulated for the future. In the meantime, however, the Algerines continued their depredations; and among the documents afterwards submitted to Congress, by the President, was a letter from a Swedish gentleman at Algiers, in which he says: "I have several times, with tears in my eyes, seen your honest countrymen sinking under the cruel yoke of *slavery*." He also announced the melancholy intelligence—"The Algerine corsairs have made ten American prizes, and 105 *slaves* more." On the 5th November, 1793, an American agent wrote to Gen. Washington—"One hundred and five subjects of the United States are employed as captive *slaves* on the most laborious work; they are in a distressed and naked situation." A petition from these captive slaves was forwarded to Congress, in which they say—"We are emlpoyed daily at the most laborious work, without any respect of persons, and shut up at night, in two slave prisons, with six hundred captives of other nations," (p. 337); and a letter from one of them, states that they are kept on "bread and water."

In 1795, the United States made a treaty with Algiers, and paid $525,500 for the liberation of these slaves.

In 1802, a Tripolitan corsair captured the brig Franklin, with a crew of nine men, and carried her into Algiers. The Dey, although at peace with us, offered to buy the brig, cargo, and the nine slaves, of the captor; but he refused to sell, and proceeded with them to Tripoli.—[Am. State Papers, vol. IV.]

It seems strange to us, at the present day, to hear *white* men spoken of as *slaves;* but it should be recollected, that such alone were the slaves spoken of in Scripture, in those passages which are now frequently quoted in vindication of *negro* slavery, and also that the serfs of Russia are as white as their owners.

Let us now apply to the American slaves in Barbary, the moral and legal principles applied by Mr. Webster to the negroes of the Creole. The latter, we are told, "are recognized as property, by the Constitution of the United States;" but surely not more explicitly, than our countrymen were recognized as property, by the Constitution of Algiers. We have seen not only that they were liable "to be *sold*, and dispersed through the interior and distant countries in Africa," but also that they were treated much as similar property is treated at home—kept at hard work, and with hard fare, and without wages. We have also seen how highly this property was valued, and what enormous prices it actually commanded.

It is certainly a supposable case that these 105 slaves might have been put on board a felucca, with a dozen Moors, to be conveyed by sea to a distant plantation, and that, seizing a favorable moment, they might have made themselves masters of the vessel, kindly sparing the lives of all their guard, except one, who had rashly discharged a musket into the very midst of them, and then madly rushed upon them with a deadly weapon. We may also suppose that our brave and humane fellow-citizens had then proceeded to Gibraltar, where they were kindly received by the officers, who permitted the Moors to take the felucca and go about their business.

The Creole negroes are, according to Mr. Webster, "mutineers and murderers." In whatever class of offenses we may rank mutiny, MURDER we know is a most atrocious crime, against which God has denounced the heaviest penalty in this world and the next. If, therefore, the Creole negroes are murderers, would not our countrymen have incurred the same dreadful guilt, in effecting their escape from slavery, by precisely the same means?

The Creole was "carried by violence and CRIME, against the master's will, into the port of a friendly power," says the Secretary of State. Great Britain and Algiers were at peace in 1793; of course, the felucca would have been carried, under circumstances similar to the Creole, "into the port of a friendly power." With great confidence does Mr. Webster proceed: "*Certainly*, ordinary comity and hospitality entitle him, (the master of the Creole,) to such assistance, from the authorities of the place, as should enable him to resume and prosecute his voyage, and bring the offenders to justice." On what possible ground, then, could the authorities of Gibralter have been excused, had they refused to enable the master of the felucca, to carry back to Algiers, to slavery and to death, one hundred and five American citizens? To this question, I can imagine but one possible reply, which is, that the Americans, being prisoners of war, had a moral and a legal right to slay their enemies.

This is dangerous ground, on which to rest the right of resistance, on the part of slaves; for the obvious reason, that nearly all the slaves ever imported into our country, were, in fact, prisoners of war.

True it is, they were not prisoners of war to their successive purchasers, and therefore it may be contended, that a sale by the captor gives a valid title to the purchaser; and, of course, destroys the right of resistance on the part of the slave. Let us, then, vary our supposition a little, We have seen that the American slaves were articles of merchandise, among the Barbary powers. We will suppose these 105 slaves had been sold to the Dey of Tripoli, before their escape. They would then have been no longer prisoners of war; but would have been the property of the Dey, by a title as scriptural, perfect, and indisputable, as was that by which any negro on board the Creole was held by his master. In that case, would the guilt of MURDER have rested on their souls? Would the statesmen of Europe have been justified in branding them as "mutineers and murderers?" Would the authorities at Gibralter have been guilty of a breach of "ordinary comity and hospitality," for not surrendering them to the "justice" of their Tripolitan master?

I am inclined to believe that, with certain statesmen, a man's *complexion* makes a wonderful difference, in the application of moral and political principles. A. B.

MEETING TO SUSTAIN MR. GIDDINGS.

In our last we spoke of a very large and respectable meeting, without respect to sect or party, held in Philadelphia to discuss the propriety of sending a series of resolutions to Congress, and the State legislature, maintaining the right of petition, and that of representatives to express their own opinions, and those of their constituents, in decorous language, without official censure or intimidation. The feeling of the meeting was unanimous, and the following resolutions passed with but two dissenting voices.

Resolved, That the right of the people to petition those who enact the laws by which they are governed, is a right founded in the immutable principles of natural justice, and one which no earthly power can ever abrogate.

Resolved, That this right is recognized and guaranteed by the Constitution of the Union and of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That a refusal to receive petitions when presented, is a virtual crushing of the right of petition; inasmuch as it cuts off the only purpose for which the right of petition is to be exercised.

Resolved, That the petitioners themselves are the rightful judges in the first instance of the constitutionality and expediency of the measures for which they may pray; and a different opinion in the legislature on these points, though it may justify a refusal to grant the prayer of the petition, cannot justify a refusal to give it a respectful reception and due consideration.

Resolved, That every member of Congress has a natural and Constitutional right, freely and without intimidation, to express his own sentiments, and those of his constituents, in reference to questions of law and of public policy; that for such expression, in respectful language, he is in nowise amenable to censure or punishment from the majority of the body, nor have they any right to arraign him therefor.

Resolved, That when there is just and lawful cause for placing a representative of the people under accusation, he has a right to a reasonable time to prepare for his defense, and to be aided in such defense by the other members of the body, who may concur with him in sentiment.

Resolved, That in the proceedings of Congress, in reference to petitions, and in the vote of censure passed upon Joshua R. Giddings, a member of the House of Representatives, we recognize a flagrant violation of the principles of justice, and of the provisions of the Constitution, in reference to freedom of speech, of petition, and of the right of the accused to a fair opportunity of self-defense.

Resolved, That our State legislature be requested to express their opinions in reference to the foregoing matters, and that Congress be requested to rescind all rules, practices and resolutions, inconsistent with the views entertained in the foregoing expression of the sentiments at this meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to Congress and the State legislature; and that the publishers of the newspapers of the city of Harrisburg and Washington be requested to give them an insertion.

From the Correspondence of the New-York American.

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.

You must understand that the storm which burst upon the head of Mr. Giddings, is nothing but the long pent-up wrath which the slaveholders desired to vent on John Quincy Adams, but dared not; because the tremendous outbreak of indignation from the northern free press, "frightened them" *into* "propriety," for the time. They thought that Mr. Adams's great name, high rank, eminent public services, and former offices, presented peculiar obstacles to the undertaking of *victimizing* him, and revenging upon him the alarm he had given to slavery. They longed for a safe opportunity to evacuate their bottled-up wrath; and when Mr. Giddings dared to present the views and claims of the North on the slave-war question, they eagerly seized him as the scape-goat of Mr. Adams's sins.

Mr. Giddings is a rough, plain, unpolished man, without much education, characterized only by hard, strong, practical sense; indomitable, steady courage, boldness, and firmness; combined with a devout and conscientious adherence to his religious profession, as a member of the Presbyterian church. Though a lawyer of wide and successful practice, he has the appearance of a plain, unpretending farmer, accustomed to get his living by the labor of his hands in the field. He is just such a man, as you would expect to see truly representing the genuine democracy of Ohio. He has seen fighting, too, in his younger days; and shed his blood bravely, in the Indian wars of the West; in which he underwent toils, dangers, and sufferings, that, while they hardended his frame and gave him steadiness of nerve, made his hair prematurely gray; for he is not an old man, though his white head gives him at first view the appearance of one.

In the House, he has never aimed at the fame of a partisan debater, though very capable of so distinguishing himself. As chairman of the committee on claims, he has done the State great service, in

ciated by hundreds of relieved sufferers, has not given him the fame that a single, noisy, worthless speech wins, for many a hinderer of the public business. His great speech on the Florida war, in January, 1840, (in which he showed that it wholly originated in the demands of the slaveholders for the destruction of the refuges of runaway negroes,) is, however, an evidence of his higher powers.

This plain, common, farmer-like man, the slave party thought a proper and safe object of vengeance. The North and North west of course could care nothing for the fate of such a person, and the tyrannical precedent would therefore be safely established!

From the New-York American.

DIFFICULTIES WITH MEXICO.

We have seen it made a reproach to the President, that whereas he was prompt to issue a proclamation admonishing American citizens against the dangers and illegality of taking up arms with, or for the Canadians, in revolt against the mother country,—he gives no sign of dissatisfaction, no note of warning, to thoss who may be flocking to Texas —"emigrants," as President Houston has it, "in organized companies of fifty-six," with plenty of powder and ball. But the cases are entirely different. Canada is the colony of a country with which we are at peace; and it would be an offense against the laws of nations, and a just cause of war, that Americans should not be restrained by their government from taking part with insurgents against another government in friendship with us.

But Texas has been acknowledged as an independent nation, capable of holding relations of equality with other nations, and actually having at Washington an accredited representative. Any American, therefore, or any number of Americans, *may* go to Texas, or they may go to Mexico, and take up arms for one, or either—without violating any law of the United States, or of nations—though forfeiting, of course, by their voluntary abandonment of their own country, all claims to its protection in their new career.

They must not go, however, under any commission from a foreign government; for the acceptance of such a commission within the jurisdiction of the United States, and its exercise, is, by the first section of the neutrality act of April, 1818, denounced as "a high misdemeanor," punishable with a fine of not more than two thousand dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

Section 6, of the same law, provides, "that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin, or set on foot, or provide, or prepare the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince of State, &c. &c. with whom the United States are at peace, every person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned for not exceeding three years."

Hence the suggestion of President Houston for "emigrants," not soldiers, who are to be received *after* they arrive in Texas, not embodied within the United States.

Hence the difficulty of interposing, by proclamation, in the case of Texas, as was done in the case of Canada; but it would seem quite within the competency of the President, by some public address, to admonish the people of the United States, and especially of the southwestern States, of the duty which every good citizen owes to his own country, of abstaining from any acts that may have a tendency to involve it in the quarrels of other and bordering nations. The famous proclamation of neutrality of General Washington, which preserved this country from being forced into a contest with Great Britain, in behalf of the French revolution, might serve as a model.

Meantime, meetings of sympathisers are held in Louisiana, and elsewhere along the *Mississippi*, in behalf of Texas; and it will require no little wisdom to avert difficulties with Mexico.

And what have we to gain: what can we gain—supposing the cause of quarrel just—by a war with Mexico? She has no commerce, no seaports that are at once vulnerable and worth the cost of taking. But our commerce is every where—and every where in its track, in the event of such a war, would be found the piratical scoundrels of all nations, sailing under Mexican commissions, and burning, sinking, destroying, all they could not hope to escape with.

We will not believe that any administration will wantonly expose the republic to such a one-sided contest.

GENERAL HAMILTON AND SANTA ANNA.

In our last we gave the correspondence between the President of Mexico and General Hamilton. The following are extracts from Hamilton's reply; evidently in no very enviable humor:

You say, sir, that when you commenced your memorable campaign, in 1836, it was illustrated by a series of victories, until the occurrence of what you are pleased to call the unfortunate "accident" of San Jacinto.

Your victories, sir, if history is not a greater novelist than the most authentic of your bulletins, consisted in your beleaguering, with a well-appointed corps of three thousand men, a post defended by some one hundred, who kept your whole force for several days at bay, the capture of which found every man gloriously slaughtered at his post; and in the still more remarkable gallantry of murdering, in cold blood, five hundred brave men under the unfortunate Fannin, who had laid down their arms to a force six times their number, under the faith of a capitulation which even a horde of Calmuc Tartars would have respected.

At San Jacinto you were defeated by the "accident" of your having more than two men to one of the band, who were led by the benefactor to whom you owe your life; and by the still more marvellous "accident" of his having killed in your ranks more than his whole force, and captured an amount of prisoners who out-numbered the victors. These your excellency must admit are such remarkable "accidents" in the history of war, that neither Marshal Saxe, in his reverier, or the great Conde, in his strategy, has made the smallest provision for their occurrence.

After assuring Santa Anna that his safest and most prudent course will be to make peace with Texas as soon as possible, General Hamilton concludes as follows:

But you seem to have decided that your young neighbor shall fulfill her destiny some fifty years sooner than she otherwise would have done. In response to this determination on your part, I believe there is but one sentiment in the country which I have so recently left; and that is embodied in the brief declaration, "*Be it so!*" I moreover believe, that the only feeling of apprehension that is felt at your resolve, (and I mention this to you as a secret, in the most friendly confidence) *is lest you may not come yourself at the head of your invincibles.* Although the Texans, like the Presbyterian parson, have no "courage *to boast* of," yet I am sure they will give you a cordial reception, in consideration of those unrequited claims to their gratitude which you have left so largely in arrear since your last visit.

As to the humble individual who addresses you, although entitled to the honor of citizenship in Texas, it is not necessary that I should speak of my position. Would to God you had accepted the olive branch, which, as her public minister, I offered you in both the spirit of peace and friendship; and that you had humanely attempted to staunch the wounds of your own country, bleeding at every pore. You have, however, disdained this offer in terms of the highest personal indignity to myself, and public affront to the country. You accuse me of the impudence of having offered you *silver;* I will not be guilty of the gasconade of offering you steel; but when you do come, I hope I may hear the neighing of your warsteed on the banks of the Rio Bravo.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with due consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

J. HAMILTON.

The following is the card of Hon Mr. Slade, to which we referred last week.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In asking permission to say through your paper that I was detained from the House yesterday, and lost the privilege of voting upon the resolution of censure of Mr. Giddings, by continued indisposition, I take the occasion to add, that I have read the proceedings which resulted in that censure with a surprise and an indignation which I can find no language to express—surprise at the infatuation which thus continues to characterize the movements of slavery in the popular branch of the national legislature, and indignation at the outrage which has thus been perpetrated upon the just freedom of action of the people's representatives; and, by necessary consequence, upon the people themselves, in a Hall once consecrated to freedom, but now desecrated to purposes of the most high-handed and insupportable oppression.

I feel it due to Mr. Giddings, to say that I approve the resolutions, whose presentation by him have formed the ground of this extraordinary proceeding, and stand ready, here and everywhere, now and forever, to maintain and defend them.

Respectfully yours,

March 23, 1842. WILLIAM SLADE.

From the New-York American.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

No war message yet. The President and heads of department have been holding long and repeated consultations to-day and yesterday. Nothing more likely than that there should be common sense enough among these six councillors to enable them to see the folly and madness of any such procedure. But Tyler has set his heart on a war, and his most favored intimates announced that a message of a warlike character on Mexican and Texan affairs, would certainly be sent to Congress soon. And when he has taken this notion into his head, it will cost his official associates many an anxious and protracted struggle to get it out. I believe he will have his own way about it, in spite of them.

The senators and representatives of Louisiana and Arkansas visited the President yesterday, in a body, and urged upon him the necessity of immediate measures for the security of the southwestern frontier, against disturbances likely to originate from the war in Texas. You must know that the South has denounced Santa Anna as an *abolitionist*, on account of the last paragraph of his letter to James Hamilton; and they dread much the contagious influence of the expected liberation of the black population of Texas, by the Mexicans. They wish, therefore, an immediate augmentation of our regular military force in that neighborhood. The President, however, professed himself quite easy on the subject, and declared that there was no cause for apprehensions of any difficulties there that could not be fully met by that portion of the army already stationed on the borders of those States,—the effective force now in garrison there being 2,000 men, under the command of General Taylor.

The only important act of the day was the adoption of a resolution introduced by John Quincy Adams, dispensing with the formal presentation of petitions in the House for the remainder of the session, and ordering that each member should send all petitions in his hands directly to the table of the Speaker, who is authorised to refer them appropriately, excluding such as are forbidden by the rules. This saves one entire day in each fortnight, now set apart for petitions under the rules; and at the same time gets rid of all objections and stoppages to those numerous anti-slavery petitions which evade the 21st rule. Either the slavery men did not notice this effect, or they were too glad to get rid of the public agitation of these troublesome petitions to make objection. An immense number of petitions went in to the Speaker's table to-day.

This is a great improvement in Congressional forms of business. The only wonder is that it was not accomplished fifty years ago.

From the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Reporter.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Extract of a Letter from a Special Magistrate, to Mr. Sturge, dated St. Lucia, November 10, 1841.

In this part of the world you will be rejoiced to learn that the results of emancipation are in the highest degree cheering. A more well-disposed, industrious, religious, and generally moral people than our black population does not exist on the face of the earth: and in how short a time have all their good qualities been developed! When I contrast their condition and habits now, with what they were a few years ago, during slavery, and even in apprenticeship, the change seems almost magical; and yet liberty (by the blessing of God) has alone done all this. The people are the same, but they are no longer callous and heart-broken under the cruelties and wretchedness of slavery. Instead of being trampled on and treated worse than the very beasts of burden, they now feel themselves on a level with their fellow-creatures, and by word and deed show that they are so; whilst their steady and indefatigable industry, respectable deportment, and anxiety for education, falsify most triumphantly the predictions of those advocates of slavery, who foretold that the negroes, if freed, would relapse into a state of barbarism. I have never heard or read of any laboring population who have raised themselves from the depths of degradation to such respectability in so short a period, as our negroes have done; and I rejoice to say, that their improvement in every respect is progressing.

In my last communication I mentioned to you that I anticipated that the sugar crop for this year would exceed 40 per cent. that of the previous one; and I am happy now to say that my expectations have been fulfilled. I believe, indeed, the results would have been still greater, but for the defective system of plantership which prevails in this colony.

The machinery for manufacturing sugar has also hitherto been of very inferior description; but the proprietors and lessees of estates, finding that they can depend on the continuous industry of their laborers, are now beginning to arouse themselves, and many great improvements are in progress. The appearances for next crop are most flattering. Should no blight or hurricane intervene, I do not hesitate to affirm that the crop of 1842 will exceed that of 1841 by 40 per cent. This is indeed cheering.

FREE LABOR.

There has lately been a very interesting free labor convention in Indiana. Measures were taken to establish a firm under the character of the Western Free Produce Company, whose business it should be to supply the market with free labor goods.

The following are some of the resolutions passed a the convention:

Whereas, it is highly necessary in order to encourage free labor, and insure the success of the principle of abstinence from slave grown produce, to introduce articles of merchandise of an opposite character into the different sections of our country; and as it will be necessary, in some instances, in order to obtain a sufficient supply of free goods, to offer a premium for certain articles; and as it is very desirable to be able to sell such at a price not exceeding that of others; therefore,

Resolved, That to effect these objects it is expedient to establish a firm, under the character of the western free produce company; the funds of which, being created by individual subscriptions and donations, shall be employed for the sole purpose of supplying the market with free labor goods.

The following resolution was discussed and laid on the table:

Resolved, That a board of directors be elected by the subscribers, who shall have the entire control of the establishment in relation to employing agents in the various parts of the country, and all business naturally embraced in the transactions of such an institution.

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the house, to prepare and produce to a future meeting of the convention, a detailed plan of operations for carrying into operation the above proposed firm.

The names of the above committee have not yet come to hand.

Resolved, That the friends of the anti-slavery cause, throughout the western country, be requested to hold meetings for the purpose of discussing this subject; and to appoint delegates to attend the adjourned meeting of this convention at Friends' meeting house at Elk, in Preble county Ohio, on 3d day, the 17th of 5th month next, at 10 o'clock A. M. with instructions as to the opinions of their constituents on the subject.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the anti-slavery cause, to discuss the merits of the foregoing propositions through the medium of the press, in order that all the light possible may be thrown on the subject previous to the next meeting of the convention.

And that the president and secretaries of each of the anti-slavery societies in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, are requested to get up meetings for the promotion of the objects contemplated in the forgoing part of this resolution; and if any of them cannot send delegates, we solicit them to give us their views in writing, addressed to Henry H. Way, and Jonathan Swain, the corresponding secretaries of the Western Free Labor Association, New Garden, Wayne county, Ia.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the "Free Labor Advocate and Anti-Slavery Chronicle, and that anti-slavery papers be requested to copy so much of the preceedings as relate to the raising of funds to procure "free labor goods."

Then adjourned to meet at the time and place above stated.

WILLIAM BEARD, *Pres't*

JONATHAN SWAIN, WALLER EDGERTON, } *Secretaries.*

Communications.

Washington Correspondence of the N. A. S. Standard.

WASHINGTON, March 28, 1842.

I enclose the Tennessee Resolutions in favor of the annexation of Texas. The crisis has come. General Coombs, of Kentucky, appeared in the House this morning, holding anxious conferences with various members. He is just from Mexico; and the cry has already come out from Texas to have him come there to command the *American forces.* He is a tall, straight, slender man, with black hair, piercing black eyes, deeply set; vehement and passionate in conversation, quick in his gestures, and evidently a bold, energetic, determined, reckless man,—having every characteristic of an enthusiast.

The morning's news, is, that our Minister at Mexico has managed to get himself insulted, and has sent an express to the President; that we are to-day to have a message sent in, conveying the intelligence; and also that the President has directed him to remove to a place of safety; has ordered the Home Squadron, or a part of it, to repair to Mexico, to demand instant payment of American claims, and the release of the Santa Fe prisoners! I have waited in momentary expectation of the message all day, but no message has come. In the course of the debate to-day. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, alluded to the report. While pronouncing a studied panegyric upon Mr. Clay, he took occasion to say for the South, and for Mr. Clay's friends, North and South, I suppose, that they had no notion of going to war with England or Mexico, either, to promote the ambitious views of John Tyler. He gave it as his opinion, that this war-panic, to be gotten up with Mexico, was a political movement of Mr. Tyler and his cabinet to gain southern support and confidence. He also took occasion to say that the South did not believe in the correctness of the propositions assumed in Webster's Creole letter; and declared it impossible that war should grow out of that transaction; or that a country which did not tolerate slavery on her own soil, could be required to surrender slaves, that had escaped to her provinces. He said the only question about it was whether the British authorities interfered on board of the ship, and released the slaves by force. If the slaves escaped themselves, the British could not be required to yield them up! What will the poor, servile press of the North, say to such doctrine as this, from a prominent and violent slaveholding whig, from the old North State? and he speaking, as is well known here, the real views of the most able slaveholders in Congress!! Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, also, I am told, took the same positions on the floor, this morning. Very few men here, now, among slaveholders themselves, pretend to defend Webster's letter; and no one, when it was written, expected its positions would be acceded to by England, or be eventually adhered to at home. The northern whig and Van Buren press is behind the times in all these questions; with some few honorable exceptions. Even the National Intelligencer is out against the censure of Mr. Giddings, while a portion of the poor, corrupt, time-serving press of the free States justify it!! The editors of such presses are false to every principle of liberty, and richly merit the tender mercies of slavery, themselves.

Texas is in trouble; and whether this opposition to war with Mexico, is for the purpose of favoring a speedy *annexation*, or not, remains to be seen. It is, very possibly, only to play some deeper game in favor of that pet colony of American slaveholders, Texas. We shall have more soon about it. M.

N. B. Will you ask your readers, who condemn Mr. Giddings's imprudence so loudly for meddling with this delicate affair, in the hands of a "high functionary" in the course of negotiation, to be kind enough to inform the country why it is all very proper for the slaveholders themselves to agitate the same subject, and to avow on the floor of Congress substantially the same opinions, which he did, without the least disapprobation of the guardians of the honor and rights of the South?—Rayner substantially justified Mr. Giddings's resolutions to-day; only one week since those resolutions were presented,—the negotiation remaining in the *same* state it was in then; and yet Mr. Rayner was one who voted to censure Mr. Giddings!! What beautiful consistency. But it will be said the resolutions justified mutiny and murder? They did not. They assume that the slaves violated no law of the United States, and were guilty of neither murder or mutiny. There is not a position assumed in them, but will be found to be correct; and within two years will be unanimously acknowledged.

No war message yet.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN OHIO.

MARLBORO, STARK Co. O. March 14th, 1842.

At the annual meeting of the Marlboro Anti-Slavery Society, held Monday, 7th of March, 1842, and by adjournment, on Saturday, 12th of March, the following resolutions were adopted, and ordered to be forwarded to the Anti-Slavery Standard, for publication:

Whereas, Justice, humanity, and religion require that all men shall be secure in the enjoyment of liberty, whenever they can acquire it—and that none shall interfere to prevent the acquirement of it by any who are dispossessed of it, let the means taken be what they may;—therefore,

Resolved, That we declare, distinctly and emphatically, that we will, in no case, actively aid the oppressor of our colored brethren at the South, in again reducing to bondage him who has asserted his inalienable right to liberty, either by seeking a land of liberty, or by taking up arms in defense of his rights.

Resolved, That while we thus pledge ourselves not to aid the slaveholder in trampling on the rights of man, we would advise the victim of his oppression rather to suffer the evil, than resort to violence for the recovery of his rights; but whenever a reasonable prospect of escape occurs by emigrating to Canada, to embrace it.

Resolved, That while some condemn the course pursued by Thompson, Burr, and Work, in attempting the release of some slaves in Missouri, we feel bound to eulogise the act, as noble, disinterested, and Christian; and to these victims of the tender mercies of a slaveholding, lawless community, we tender our warmest sympathies.

Resolved, That in the self-liberation of the slaves on board the Creole, the southern tyrant should see a warning of "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm;" and we would entreat him, before the volcanos upon which he is sleeping shall swallow him up during his guilty slumber, to take refuge in the only safe means of escape—in immediate, total, and unconditional emancipation; and thereby save himself from destruction, the slave from crime, and the nation from a dreadful calamity.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. John Quincy Adams, in presenting the Haverhill petition for the dissolution of the Union, and his defense against the false charges brought against him by the minions of slavery, meets with our unqualified approbation.

Resolved, That recent events have proved, what abolitionists have continually reiterated, that the South well understands, that the existence of slavery depends upon the assistance of the North; and that the oft-repeated cry of "We will dissolve the Union," was an empty threat, made for the purpose of intimidating the North, without having the most distant idea of carrying it into execution.

Resolved, That as the anti-slavery cause is pre-eminently one of good will to man, it is incumbent on all who profess to be abolitionists, in the discussion of all subjects pertaining thereto, either in or out of our meetings, to speak the truth in love, without partiality and without hypocrisy; and never to indulge in an uncharitable or acrimonious spirit.

Resolved, That we do highly approve of the course that the Executive of New-York has taken, in refusing to comply with the requisitions of Virginia and South Carolina; believing that in complying with those requisitions, he would have violated the principles of humanity and republicanism.

Resolved, That while millions of slaves are clanking their chains in our land, while humanity is made a mockery, and justice a by-word, and the rights of all are put in peril, it is no time for the advocates of freedom to waste their energies in idle and unavailing disputation concerning the means to be employed for the overthrow of slavery, about which they may honestly differ; but that each should strike the blow he deems most efficient, and accord to his brother the liberty to choose and act under his own judgment.

Resolved, That the true friend of the slave will rejoice in every effort for his liberation, which is made in good faith; and consequently will not seek to test the anti-slavery principles of any one, by his own peculiar standard, be he either non-resistant or politician.

Resolved, That in the declaration of the late Liberty Convention, assembled in Columbus, *that they would not interfere with the restoration of fugitive slaves, and would, in certain circumstances, give slave labor legislative regard and protection,* we see a departure from anti-slavery principles, that we cannot sanction.

The first seven resolutions were moved by James B. Brooke, and after a full discussion, were unanimously adopted; with the exception of the seventh, upon which two voted in the negative. The eighth was moved by Job Scott, and adopted unanimously. The ninth and tenth were moved by Edward Brooke; and after a protracted discussion, were adopted, by a majority of two votes. The eleventh was moved by J. B. Brooke, and adopted, by a unanimous vote, with the exception of one. Voted, that the proceedings be published in the Anti-Slavery Standard, Philanthropist, and county papers; and that K. G. Thomas, and J. B. Brooke, be appointed a committee to superintend the publication, in conjunction with the Secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

MAHLON WILEMAN, *President.*

JOHN M. VAUGHAN, *Secretary.*

To the Editor of the Standard:

In compliance with the vote of Marlboro Anti-Slavery Society, I forward for publication in the Standard, the foregoing proceedings. Immediately following the sixth resolution, the following was adopted, by a vote of eighteen to seven; several not voting:

Resolved, That while we regard those professed abolitionists who believe it right to vote, and yet bestow their suffrages upon pro-slavery candidates for office, or who absent themselves from the polls when they can make their votes tell for liberty, as recreant to their professions,—we view the organization of a permanent political party by abolitionists, with disapprobation; as a departure from the pledges frequently given, that no such party would be formed; as calculated to enlist in its ranks men who will betray the interests of the slave, and bring disgrace and defeat upon our cause.

The friends of the "Liberty Party" urged, in objection to the resolution, that no such pledges had ever been given; and if they had, they were not binding; inasmuch as that they were given by other persons than ourselves; and that the time had come when there was a necessity for a change of policy. They said it had never been urged, in anti-slavery societies, that such party should be formed; that if designing men were to become attached to the party, they could not mould it to suit their purposes, unless with the consent of the majority; and there was virtue enough in the party to prevent their exercising an undue influence; that the success of the anti-slavery movement did not depend upon the success or failure of the party. They said that were it not formed, and the question was upon the formation, they would be opposed to it; but it *is* formed, the principal part of abolitionists are connected with it, and we cannot put it down; that it was proscriptive to censure those who may honestly differ with us as to the means to be employed for the overthrow of slavery; that there were other considerations besides that of slavery; our own liberties are in jeopardy; that the scattering system did not answer; abolitionists were duped by politicians, and gave their support to men who would not carry out our principles, when elected; that the liberty party proposed effecting their object by legislative action, and could not claim support if they violated the Constitution; that they might pledge themselves, as a *party*, not to interfere with the restoration of fugitives, and yet every member of it, in an *individual* capacity, violate it! that as a national party they could not but take *all* the interests of *every* part of the nation into consideration, *slave labor included!* that the party only pledged itself not to interfere with the restoration of persons *owing* service or labor; that no fugitive slave *did* owe service or labor; therefore, they were not bound to return him! Finally, that it was a *political* party, and we had no right to pass judgment upon it.

In reply, they were referred to resolutions passed at nearly all the State anniversaries, (our own State included,) and at the anniversaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society; to annual reports, addresses, editorials, and lectures, alluding to the formation of a political party by abolitionists, and condemning it. They were told that the objection was made to the anti-slavery movement at the outset, that our *object* was to form such a party; and this was the reason of the denial of its being our intentions in the first place; that the idea had been universally held out, that it was foreign from our intentions; not only because we deemed it inexpedient, but to allay the apprehensions of our opponents on that ground. Many of this class had united with us; and we were bound, in honor, and by a regard to principle, to adhere to what were undoubtedly regarded as pledges; that a different line of policy from what had hitherto been pursued was *not* necessary; that by holding and using the balance of power between the other two parties in New-York, Vermont, and Massachusetts, abolitionists had effected in those States nearly all they desired; that the same could be effected here. We are a small minority here, and abolitionists have violated their principles by voting for pro-slavery men; if they would be consistent, the other parties would be compelled to make nominations that would suit us; that by forming a distinct party, no inducements were held out to those parties to put abolitionists into nomination; that the "liberty party" had refused to withdraw its candidates, when such nominations were made; thereby endangering the election of abolitionists; for the election of a pro-slavery man, under such circumstances, they were therefore responsible; that its being an *abolition* party was now disclaimed, for the purpose, no doubt, of gaining votes; that men had *already* crept into it, and swayed it, *who had never been known as abolitionists*, and were not imbued with the spirit of abolitionism; that in *the pledge given not to interfere with the restoration of "persons owing service,"* the language was used in the popular sense; and was *intended*, and would be *understood*, as meaning that they would not interfere with the restoration of fugitive *slaves;* and that this was most plainly an abandonment of anti-slavery principles; that if any of the States, Indiana for instance, was a community of horse-thieves, making a business of stealing horses, and exporting them to a foreign country, there would be as much consistency in giving a pledge that *they* should receive a fair measure of legislative regard and protection, as that *slave* labor should; that what was meant by the pledge, was to secure a good market for the products of *slavery;* that it was through the influence of these pro-slavery politicians, that the Columbus convention was induced to endorse such sentiments; not that the majority of the convention by any means approved of them; and that it was done for the purpose of securing *votes.* A party that had so far retrograded in its infancy, would, when it became popular, attract to itself more pro-slavery men, and be as corrupt as either of the other parties now are; and thus, after all the toil, expense, and privation that abolitionists have endured, would end in defeat and disgrace to our cause, if we connected ourselves with it; that it was inconsistent, and dishonest, for men to make a pledge as a *party*, that in their *individual* capacity they did not intend to adhere to. Suppose A. B. and C. meet together and make a pledge that they will drink no whisky; what would we think of their honesty, or regard for truth, if they each one of them as *individuals* got intoxicated?

A new doctrine is taught, that we have no right to pass judgment on a party, because it is political. Suppose the whig party were in the majority, and were about to enslave the free blacks in this State. Should we have no right to protest against it, because it is done by a *political* party, forsooth? Is it proscriptive to say that a certain course of action is impolitic, if we deem it so? When principle is departed from, should we not protest against it? Some persons had determined upon forming a political party; they urged in our societies the duty of all to vote; they attempted to turn the societies into political engines; they were defeated. They have now formed this party, and are determined to either sink or swim *as a party.* If abolitionists will not connect themselves with this party, it will die; if they *do* connect themselves, they will die with it. If it becomes influential in numbers, the other parties will unite in opposition to it, and all its efforts will be fruitless. The success of the anti-slavery movement does not depend upon the success of the party, because abolitionists will not all unite with it; some will not become corrupted by it, and will go on to certain victory.

At the adjourned meeting, the above resolution was reconsidered, and the ninth and tenth resolutions adopted in its stead. The meeting on this day was much smaller than on the previous one; a number being unavoidably detained at home. The vote on the adoption of these, as substitutes for the other, stood six to four; several refusing to vote.

The above abstract of the debate is given entirely from memory, as I took no notes; but I believe it is a fair statement of the arguments on both sides of the question, as far as it goes. It appears to me that the ninth and tenth resolutions, adopted as substitutes, would sanction the use of *any* means, that might be taken for the liberation of the slave; even inciting them to insurrection, marching an army to the South, or inviting the British to invade the country; in a word, *any* means, moral or immoral, to effect the object; but they were not *intended* to apply to any other than the third party movement, and to those who either deemed it wrong to vote at all, or thought it the best policy to adhere to the *old* plan. If you are not crowded with matter of more importance, you will confer a favor in publishing the proceedings of this meeting.

Yours, for humanity,

JAMES B. BROOKE.

THE MOB IN ARCADIA, N. Y.

I seize a moment to inform you of a disgraceful disturbance, which occurred here on the 15th.

It had been agreed to hold a convention in this place; and the consent of five out of six trustees of the Baptist society had been obtained, that the meeting might be held in their house, and notice had been given accordingly. Before the arrival of the lecturer, a company of men assembled, styling themselves "the citizens" of the place, and passed a series of resolutions, of which the following was one:

Resolved, That while we disapprove of riot and disturbance in any public assembly, we cannot, consistently with our views of right, countenance said lecturer; and that the convention, about to be held here, *should be entirely broken up.*

This was like resolving, in the first place, that they had a holy horror of theft, and then deliberately proceeding to pick a man's pocket, as an illustration of their sincerity! The proceedings were signed by D. F. Luce, chairman, and M. Scott, secretary; and presented to the Baptist minister, with a request that he would recall the appointment. This he had no authority to do. On my arrival, I also was waited upon by a committee with the same request; but I positively refused to accede to their wishes, on the ground that a portion of the people desired to hear me speak, and that their right to hold an anti-slavery meeting was unquestionable. The trustees having refused to withdraw their consent that the meeting-house should be opened, no way was left to "break up" the meeting, except by an application of Lynch law; and this was carried into effect. On going to the meeting-house, I found it occupied by the aforesaid "citizens," who had organized themselves into a court, to try whether the trustees of the Baptist society had not exceeded their powers, in giving their consent, that it should be used for an anti-slavery meeting. Of course, if they had exceeded their powers, they were amenable alone to the body that appointed them.

I attempted to speak, but my voice was drowned by the clamors of those who had assembled, as they declared, to preserve order! Finding it impossible to proceed, I withdrew, with my friends, to a neighboring door-yard, where, mounted on a wagon, I spoke an hour to the crowd, though frequently interrupted by the shouts and yells of disorderly persons.

It is too late in the day, for majorities to presume upon denying to any class of the community; the free exercise of their right to discuss *any* question, in which they feel an interest; least of all, the question of slavery. That question is attracting more attention in our country, at the present moment, than almost any other; and the discussion of it can no more be stayed, than the impetuous rushing of Niagara's flood. The constant aggressions of the South upon northern freedom—the fact, that with a population only about half as numerous as that of the free States, she contrives to monopolize two-thirds of all the offices in the gift of the nation, and to prostitute the legislation of the country, to the nefarious purpose of sustaining slavery, and depressing the interests of free labor—the fact, that a southern slaveholder, with 165 slaves, virtually casts 100 votes, in sending a representative to Congress, while the northern freeman casts but one—the fact, that the South now demands an expenditure of more than $100,000,000 by the nation, to augment the navy, mainly for the purpose of defending slavery; these and other similar facts, have arrested the attention of many of our wisest citizens, and the whole subject must and will be thoroughly canvassed.

I entertain no unkind feelings toward the men who have trampled upon their own rights, as well as mine. They are at least five years behind the times, in their treatment of abolitionists. Mobs are exceedingly unpopular, and injure only their guilty authors. The disturbance in Arcadia has done more to promote abolition, than would have been accomplished by ten peaceable lectures.

Yours, respectfully,

OLIVER JOHNSON.

Arcadia, March 16, 1842.

P. S.—In consequence of the disturbance at Arcadia village, the Marbletown meeting-house, one mile south, was this day opened to an anti-slavery meeting; and I had the pleasure of addressing a large and attentive audience, for the space of two hours. The people were so well pleased, that they invited me to hold another meeting on Saturday, which I have agreed to do.

SLAVE LABOR.

At a stated meeting of the East Fallowfield Anti-Slavery Society, held on seventh day, 5th of 3d mo. 1842, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The system of American slavery reduces human beings to "chattels personal," and claims for the master the proceeds of the slave's labor, without requiring an equivalent,—therefore,

Resolved, That such a system is sinful, under all circumstances whatsoever.

Resolved, That the consumption of, and compensation for, the produce of the slave's labor, is the means whereby the slaveholder is sustained.

Resolved, That those who knowingly partake of the produce of slavery are involved in the guilt of its perpetuation.

Resolved, That a system of entire abstinence, by all who profess to be opposed to slavery, would be one of the most certain and efficient means of its ultimate extinction.

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends of human rights, everywhere, that they embrace the principles of abstinence, as an important part of their measures, for the overthrow of American slavery.

Extracted from the minutes.

LUKENS PIERCE, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

A COLORED TEACHER.

I was pleased to see in the Liberator lately an allusion to Zilpah Elaw, a colored woman from the United States, who is now preaching to large assemblies in England. The notice was copied, I think without remark, from the Manchester Times.

It may be interesting to thee to know something of this person, who visited several of our principal cities and towns some two or three years since, and had good audiences. She is a Methodist preacher, of considerable talent and power. Pennsylvania is her native State, but she has resided several years on Nantucket. She arrived in England, shortly after the great London Conference; and had a certificate of recommendation, not only to her Methodist connection in England, but also to the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society. The committee of that society received her rather coldly; probably because she was a woman, travelling in the capacity of public teacher, or exhorter. Her Methodist friends gave her more countenance; and I was pleased to see, by the notice from the English paper, that she was still in favor there.

Two years ago, she preached in Alexandria, Virginia. After meeting, the mayor waited upon her and questioned her concerning her abolition principles. Something she said must have made her unacceptable to the slaveholders; for she was ordered, or at least strongly urged, to leave the place in a few hours, lest a worse thing should come upon her. L. M.

The Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1842.

OUR MINISTER TO FRANCE.

It has repeatedly occurred to me as curious, that Mr. Cass has been continued at the Court of France, while all other foreign envoys, appointed by the slave administration, have been superseded. Sometimes I have thought Mr. Tyler was apprehensive that he might prove a formidable competitor for slave and democratic votes, at the next Presidential election. Passions like this may be at work in *different* quarters. I would not have it inferred that this conjecture is formed from any great and obvious fitness of Mr. Cass for the first magistracy of this nation, even in an enlightened and candid judgment of his own political friends. The time has gone by, when questions of this sort are of much relevancy to a presidential or any other election.

The sayings and doing of Mr. Cass, in France, at the present, go far to solve the problem of his anomalous continuance in office. He is sustaining and *propagating* that villanous delusion of the good people of America, by which our republican and Christian flag is made the cover of the slave trade, throughout the world; the open and notorious protector of piracy. What a confession of principles! The banner of a nation, the emblem of its honor, daily covering innumerable criminals, whom its law denounces as pirates! The President, in his late message, boasted of this law as a credit to the country. What, then, must be the continued permission to prostitute our flag to the perpetuation of ten thousand times as much crime as that law, *even if faithfully executed*, could ever bring "to the most condign punishment," to use the President's own language?

Mr. Cass's character ought to be more considered in the free States. Born and brought up in those States, he has been the most ready and efficient instrument of violating all our Indian treaties, when such violations appeared to benefit the slave States. He ordered our army into Texas, to sustain the guilty revolters, the intruders and brigands, at a moment when they were hard pressed and despoiling. This was done under the most shameful and machiavelian pretexts. Under his auspices began the "Florida negro-hunt," which has now cost us about fifty millions of dollars, and still appears likely to continue. In all situations and relations, Mr. Cass has shown himself cold, selfish, and treacherous, except to slavery. I entreat free and just men to examine his history, and his present position, and then to decide whether the great interests of this country, and of humanity, ought to be longer entrusted to his hands.

I cannot help feeling a compassion for the volatile statesmen of France, if it be true, as stated, that they have been turned from a long-settled policy by the sinister interference of this functionary. Do they not know that the United States has been long standing alone the unenviable patron of the slave trade? and do they not also know that *misery loves company?*—D. L. C.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS SLAVE.

Some time ago, I accidentally met at the house of a farmer, in a remote country town, a fugitive, following the North star. He told me his story with great simplicity, and a heavy heart. He had escaped from Alexandria, in Virginia. His wife belonged to a lady who treated her with great indulgence, and to whom she was strongly attached. He was less fortunate. He belonged to a tavern-keeper, who lived five miles from his wife's residence; an arbitrary, capricious, and brutal man. The only time he was allowed to visit his wife was on Sunday night, after all the work of the house and barn was completed. He would seldom leave before nine o'clock, and oftentimes it was ten or eleven, before he could get permission to start. He was required to return by daylight, on pain of a severe flogging. Sometimes, wearied with his long walk, after a week of excessive toil, he would oversleep himself, and not arrive at the appointed time. On such occasions, his master would tie him up by his thumbs, to a beam in the barn, and beat him most cruelly. The white boys belonging to the family, of course, learned the trick of violence; they would curse and swear at him without provocation, and often, for some fancied disrespect, would hurl pitchforks or hammers at him. The poor fellow carried away proofs of this part of his story; for he was covered with scars.

At last, life grew such an intolerable burden, that he told his wife, on one of his visits to her, that if ever one of those dreadful floggings occurred again, he had determined to run away. With many tears, she begged him not to indulge such an idea; for it would kill her to be separated from him. He told her that he would bear almost anything, rather than leave; for he had rather die than go away from her. "But," said he, "if he and his boys go on at the rate they have done, lately, I cannot stand it." He then began to build castles in the air, about the possibility of her following him to the free States, and of their finding some little cabin, where they could live unmolested by enemies. She sobbed and wept, beseeching him not to talk about it; for "what *would* her poor mistress do without her? and she had always been such a *good* mistress! It would break her heart to think of leaving her alone; and then they would surely get caught, and that would be so dreadful."

"Ah," said William to me, "if I had only had such a master as she had a mistress, I never would have come away from my poor wife. She was as good a wife, as a man ever had. She knit all my stockings, and made all my clothes. This suit I have on is of her weaving, every thread of it."

I asked him if they had children. He answered, with a good deal of fervor, "No, I thank God, there is none to blame me, that I brought them into the world to be slaves. We had one baby; and we loved it; but when it died, we praised God."

After his conversation about running away, his wife enjoyed his visits but little. She would wake up a dozen times in the night, for fear he would oversleep himself, and get a whipping. At last, the event so much dreaded occurred. He did oversleep himself, and was severely punished. His wife, with many tears, wanted to know whether his resolution had changed; and for her sake, he resolved to bear on. But soon after, cruel treatment for some slight cause drove him to desperation, and he secretly made arrangements for departure. He saw his

wife once after this final resolution was taken; but, by a powerful effort of self-control, was silent concerning his grievances and his plans. She little dreamed that she was seeing him for the last time.

"Oh, dear," said he, "how I did want to tell her! How my heart did swell! I thought it would burst!"

"I would have told her all my plans, if I had been you," said I; "perhaps she would have agreed to follow you."

"Oh, no, she would not," he replied; "if she could have brought herself to leave her mistress, she would never get the courage. She was never ten miles from home in her life, and was afraid of everything. If I had bid her farewell, she would have cried, till she made me tell her all my plans. They would have gone to her, the first thing, when they missed me, and she would either have been obliged to let out all my secrets, or else to tell a lie; she would not betray me, I know; and *I could not bear to have her tell a lie for me!*"

On the night of his departure, poor William had a dreadful struggle with himself. Twice he turned back towards his wife's abode, and twice, with blinding tears, he retraced his steps. At last, with forced bravery, he hurried on, swallowing his grief.

He had wit enough to travel farther south, close hidden in woods and swamps, during the day time; for he well knew they would naturally seek for him toward the North.

It was enough to make any human heart ache to hear him mourn for his wife. "I could not have been driven away," said he, "except by very bad treatment; and now I sometimes wish I had borne it all, and worse, rather than have left Nancy. She was very good to me—always good. We both belonged to the Methodist church, and we took a deal of comfort praying together. She is praying for me now, I know. But how *can* I manage ever to see her again? If my master was not quite so bad, I would go back; but that would be dreadful. We used to hope he would sell me. He was offered a thousand dollars for me once, but he wouldn't take it."

I saw William in one of the interior towns of New-York, and I afterward heard of his arrival in Canada.—L. M. C.

LETTERS FROM NEW-YORK.—No. 20.

Were you ever near enough to a great fire to be in immediate danger? If you were not, you have missed one form of keen excitement, and awful beauty. Last week, we had here one of the most disastrous conflagrations that have occurred for a long time. It caught, as is supposed, by a spark from a furnace falling on the roof of a wheelwright's shop. A single bucket of water, thrown on immediately, would have extinguished it; but it was not instantly perceived, roofs were dry, and the wind was blowing a perfect March gale. Like slavery in our government, it was not put out in the day of small beginnings, and so went on increasing in its rage, driving me and thousands of others to a great deal of hot and disagreeable work.

It began at the corner of Chrystie street, not far from our dwelling; and the blazing shingles that came flying through the air, like an infernal storm, soon kindled our roof. We thought to avert the danger by buckets of water, until the block opposite us was one sheet of fire, and the heat like that of the furnace which tried Shadrach, Meschech and Abednego. Then we began to pack our goods, and run with them in all haste to a place of safety; an effort more easily described than done—for the streets all round were filled with a dense mass of living beings, each eager in playing the engines, or saving the *lares* of his own hearth-stone.

Nothing surprised me so much as the rapidity of the work of destruction. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there stood before us a close neighborhood of houses, inhabited by those whose faces were familiar, though their names were mostly unknown; at 5 in the afternoon, the whole was a pile of smoking ruins. The humble tenement of Jane Plato, the colored woman, of whose neatly-kept garden and white-washed fences I wrote you last summer, has passed away forever. The purple iris, and yellow daffodils, and variegated sweet-williams, were all trampled down under heaps of red-hot mortar. I feel a deeper sympathy for the destruction of Jane's little garden, than I do for those who have lost whole blocks of houses; for I have known and loved flowers, like the voice of a friend—but with houses and lands I was never cumbered. In truth, I am ashamed to say how much I grieve for that little flowery oasis in a desert of bricks and stone. My beautiful trees, too—the Pride of China, whose graceful blossoms, changing their hue from month to month, blessed me the live-long summer; and the glossy young catalpa, over which it threw its arms so lovingly and free—there they stand, scorched and blackened; and I know not whether nature, with her mighty healing power, can ever make them live again.

The utilitarian and the moralist will rebuke this trifling record, and remind me that *one hundred houses were burned, and not less than two thousand persons deprived of shelter for the night.* Pardon my childish lamentations. Most gladly would I give a home to all the destitute; but I cannot love two thousand persons; and I *loved* my trees. Insurance stocks are to me an abstraction; but stock gilliflowers a most pleasant reality.

This great calamity, like all others, public and private, has its bright side. A portion of New-York, and that not a small one, is for once thoroughly cleaned; a wide space is opened for our vision, and the free passage of the air. True, it looks desolate enough now; like a battle-field, when waving banners and rushing steeds, and fife and trumpet all are gone; and the dead alone remain. But the dreary sight ever brings up images of those hundred volcanos spouting flame, and of the scene at midnight, so fearful in its beauty. Where houses so lately stood, and welcome feet passed over the threshhold, and friendly voices cheered the "ingle-side," there arose the lurid gleam of smouldering fires, with rolling masses of smoke, as if watched by giants from the infernal world; and between them all lay the thick darkness. It was strikingly like Martin's pictures. The resemblance renewed my old impression, that if the arts are cultivated in the lower regions, of such are their galleries formed—not without a startling beauty, which impresses, while it disturbs the mind; because it embodies the idea of Power, and its discords bear harmonious relation to each other.

If you wanted to see the real, unqualified beauty, of fire, you should have stood with me, in the darkness of evening, to gaze at a burning house nearly opposite.—Four long hours it sent forth flame in every variety.—Now it poured forth from the windows, like a broad banner on the wind; then it wound round the door-posts like a brilliant wreath; and from the open roof there ever went up a fountain of sparks, that fell like a shower of gems. I watched it for hours, and could not turn away from it. In my mind there insensibly grew up a respect for that house; because it defied the power of the elements, so bravely and so long. It must have been built of sound timber, well-jointed; and as the houses around it had fallen, its conflagration was not hastened by excessive heat, as the others had been. In Boston, the two lower stories would certainly have been saved.—Common rumor, says no effort was made to extinguish it, because its owner is "a hard man, who grinds the face of his poor tenants." I trust, for the credit of the firemen, that this is not true; for be the landlord what he may, there would be deep wickedness in such frightful retaliation. When I began to watch it, the fire had apparently not descended below the third story; but I did not perceive a single hose directed toward it. It was one o'clock at night when the last tongue of flame flickered and died reluctantly. The next day, men came by order of the city authorities, to pull down the walls. This, too, the brave building resisted to the utmost.—Ropes were fastened to it with grappling irons, and a hundred men tugged, and tugged at it, in vain. My respect for it increased, till it seemed to me like an heroic friend. I could not bear that it should fall. It seemed to me, if it did, I should no longer feel sure that J. Q. Adams and Giddings would stand on their feet. I sent up a joyous shout when the irons came out, bringing away only a few bricks, and the men fell backward from the force of the shock. But at last the walls reeled, and came down with a thundering crash. Nevertheless, I will trust Adams and Giddings, tug at them as they may!

You must not imagine that I stood amidst the uproar amusing myself with sparkling wreaths and fiery fountains. You would think far otherwise, if you had met me, pushing through the crowd, with bags, baskets, and heavy bundles; my bonnet knocked into a cocked hat, and my hair drenched by the engines. I never before had an opportunity of testing my presence of mind in such an emergency; and I was pleased to find that it did not fail me. When, after three or four successive efforts, the progress of the flames made it absolutely impossible to return to the house, I paused, to think over what I had saved. All the Dagons of my *heart* had been remembered, even to Anna's profile; the items necessary for the next week's paper were not forgotten; and I could very seriously regret nothing I had left behind, except two books of extracts from volumes I never expect to own. Jean Paul, and Schiller, and Herder, how could I lose the echo of their friendly earnest tones, that ever spake to me like a voice from the gods?

But I did not lose them; for by the blessing of heaven on the energy and presence of mind of those who came to our help, our walls stand unscathed, and nothing was destroyed in the tumult. All around us comes a voice of wailing from the houseless and the impoverished.—One poor woman, who lived in a little room in the second story, was ignorant of her danger until the flames burst through the wall. In the confusion of the moment, half suffocated by the smoke, she either left or lost three little children; and it is supposed they perished in the flames. The wind was so strong, that the fire came like a whirlwind, and left small chance to save household goods. A large proportion of those who suffered by it were poor people; three or four families living in one house. The firemen worked like giants; but to increase the calamity, their attention was distracted by two other fires raging frightfully in other parts of the city. The loss by the one near us is estimated at about $120,000. Measures are being taken for the relief of the poor sufferers, and I trust they will be prompt and effectual. I. W. Hardenbrook, a respected citizen, aged about 80, was so much excited by the sight of his blazing property, that he fell down and died of apoplexy.—L. M. C.

ANSWER TO QUERY.

The address delivered in St. Thomas's Church, on the death of the venerable JAMES FORTEN, *was* received, and sent to the editor of the Liberator, with a request that he would publish it, if his columns were less crowded than ours. The reasons for this proceeding were, the overwhelming number of communications, which makes it absolutely necessary to burn many; and the fact that we had already inserted several notices of the death of our highly-esteemed friend; one of which described the leading features of the address alluded to. Will the Liberator try to find room for it? If this cannot be done without inconvenience, we will try to give it as early an insertion as possible.

MISSION TO ENGLAND.

At a late meeting of the New England Non-Resistance Society, resolutions were passed, to send Henry C. Wright on a mission to England, to labor both for anti-slavery and non-resistance. To the resolutions is appended a request that the Standard would publish them. This we respectfully decline to do; on the ground that non-resistance is a thing quite as much apart from the American Anti-Slavery Society, as "Liberty Party" is.—It is said that Mr. Wright will labor sincerely for anti-slavery, in connection with his primary object; the same thing is true of many "liberty party" men.

We may err in judgment. In both refusals we are guided simply by the wish to represent the American Society for what it really is.

CURIOUS RELIC.

Among the articles sold at the last Massachusetts Fair, was a curious relic, brought from Haiti by Mrs. Chapman. It was a very beautiful china plate that once belonged to the emperor Christophe's breakfast service. It was richly gilded, and in the centre were the arms he chose for Haiti: a phœnix in flames, the supporters crowned lions, and the motto, "*Je renaitrai de mes cendres.* (I am reborn from my ashes,) Christophe's own motto in addition was, "*Dieu, mon cause, et mon epee.*" (God, my cause, and my sword.) It sold for $15.

That Christophe was a man of great ability is shown by the State papers, in the appendix to "The Hour and the Man." There were so many noble traits in his character that one cannot but mourn for the doings of his last tyrannical years. The only remains now left of his ephemeral kingdom are the palace of Sans Souci, and the citadel Henri, which forms his monument.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have the most sincere wish to gratify those who send us communications; but we could not possibly insert them all, even if we excluded all the editorial and all the news. Oftentimes there are many on the same subject. We endeavor to select, without partiality, such as are most likely to advance the interests of the cause. We have had several on the subject of the Address to the Slaves, which we do not publish; because, with one exception, it would be mere repetition of what has been already said. One correspondent states the opinion that the Address is founded on correct principles, and likely to do good. Let each judge for himself.

J. J. WHITLAW.—Those who wish to own this very graphic and exciting picture of slaveholding society, will do well to purchase soon; as very few copies were imported. They are for sale at our Philadelphia and New-York offices.

GEORGE FOSTER is a Travelling Agent for the American Anti-Slavery Society.

Priscilla Bassett, Westfield, Mass. has paid the Treasurer one dollar, for the use of Hiram Wilson, of Upper Canada.

The notice of the meeting of the Junior Anti-Slavery Society, in Philadelphia, did not arrive till after our paper had gone to press.

Anti-Slavery Items.

RIGHT OF PETITION.—A select committee of the Maine legislature, to whom was referred sundry petitions on the right of petition, have made a report sustaining that right. The following resolutions were passed; yeas 74 nays 44:

Resolved, That the right of petition is secured to the people of the United States by the Constitution, in the most full and ample manner; and that the corresponding right to a respectful hearing, is necessarily implied in the right of petition.

Resolved, That the rule of the House of Representatives, requiring all petitions to Congress relating to the subject of slavery to be laid upon the table, without being read or referred, and without a hearing, is an infringement of the right of petition, and ought to be abolished.

Resolved, That senators and representatives in Congress are sworn to maintain the Constitution; and we forbear to instruct them upon the constitutional duties, which by their oath they are bound to discharge.

THE BRAVE AND TRUE.—The other day, on the floor of the representatives' chamber at Washington, Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, in the midst of a manly and thrilling speech on the arraignment of Mr. Adams, said that if there were any abolitionists in that house, he would appeal to them! Instantly Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, sprang upon his feet, and responded manfully to the appeal, avowing himself an abolitionist! That is something like the spirit of '76! It is when we see northern representatives slink away before the taunts and insolence of slave drivers, that an exhibition of manhood like this touches the very heart of our heart! Such men God will honor in the defense of right and freedom. Let them maintain their integrity.—*American Citizen.*

CENSURE OF CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the New-York American says: "It is suggested that, to prevent the necessity of such punishments for the expression of anti-slavery opinions hereafter, a new standing committee of nine should be created by the House, to be called the committee of *Inquisition*; to be composed entirely of slaveholders, whose duty it shall be to seize and examine all resolutions, petitions, documents, and papers, which any northern member may desire to present; and to mark as 'good,' all that they do not consider obnoxious to the *censure* of the friends of the 'peculiar institutions;' while all that they consider *censurable*, should be withheld by them, and committed to the flames in a solemn weekly *Auto da fe*. Some measure of the kind is loudly called for, to secure our friends from the continual danger of public punishment to which they are liable under the precedent now established."

JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.—From the same source we learn that "the southern members are generally uncomfortable about their treatment of Mr. Giddings. Two of the most eminent men of the southwest, peculiarly high in office, and reputation, strongly condemned the course of the majority, and commended the conduct of Messrs. Pope and Underwood. The Speaker's course, on that occasion too, should be noticed with distinguished praise; because his rigid application of the parliamentary law operated strongly towards a prevention of the outrage; though in the madness of the moment, the majority pushed it through in spite of the obnoxious form in which they were compelled to do it."

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.—The committee to whom were referred petitions for equal suffrage of white and colored citizens, came to a unanimous conclusion unfavorable to the prayer of the petitions.

NEW WORK BY DR. CHANNING.—We rejoice to hear that Dr. Channing has in press a "Letter to Daniel Webster," in which he gives the Creole question a very thorough examination.

NEW-YORK FEMALE WESLEYAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.—This society held its sixth annual meeting on the evening of the 24th. An excellent spirit prevailed, and the attendance was larger than usual. The meeting was addressed by Mr. W. Johnson, Dr. Barrett, Isaac T. Hopper, Theodore S. Wright, Mr. Lewis Tappan and Le Roy Sunderland. This society, besides rendering efficient aid to the vigilance committee, have taken a deep interest in the education of colored people in this city; and in many other ways have shown themselves true friends of suffering humanity.

FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY.—The committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have adopted an address to the Bey of Tunis, expressive of their grateful sense of the proceedings he has adopted toward the extermination of the slave trade, and their ardent hope that he will extend his views to the abolition of slavery itself. It is signed by Thomas Clarkson.

ARNOLD BUFFUM—This unwearied friend of freedom has at last established his paper at Liberty, Indiana, under the title of the Western Freeman.

SET A THIEF TO CATCH A THIEF.—A case of slave stealing is in controversy between Mississippi and North Carolina. A citizen of Mississippi has been accused, on affidavit, of stealing a negro and carrying him into North Carolina. Gov. McNutt made a formal demand on Gov. Morehead for the delivery of the accused, and sent a special messenger to identify him and bring him back. Gov. Morehead refused to deliver him up, and the Mississippi legislature has passed formal resolutions "reprobating" the conduct of the North Carolina Governor.

Congressional.

IN SENATE, March 28.

Mr. King, of Ala. offered a resolution, calling on the President for copies of instructions to our diplomatic agents in Mexico, and of correspondence with that government, not heretofore communicated.

Mr. King stated that his motion had reference to the protection of American citizens, prisoners in Mexico.—The occasion demanded prompt and efficient means to procure redress for the insults and injuries we had sustained from Mexico.

Mr. Preston, of S. C. said, the condition of things between this country and Mexico was such as to demand the attention of Congress. It was desirable that we should know whether it was true, as reported, that in relation to the prisoners taken in the Santa Fe expedition, the Mexican government had made a marked discrimination against citizens of the United States; and whether it was true that she had repudiated the debt due to us. Mr. P. said, despatches had been recently received from Mexico by this government, and they had been forwarded with remarkable expedition. They were voluminous, and would throw much light on these subjects. The new minister had not left this country, but was probably awaiting instructions.

Mr. Sevier, of Ark. was glad to see a prospect of settling the long standing accounts with Mexico. He hoped it would be shown by action, not words, that we are prepared to maintain the honor of the country. The resolution was laid over for the present.

A discussion on government credit, and the means of raising funds, of course ran into keen party strife.

MARCH 31.

The Senate chamber was crowded with citizens, members of the House, ladies, &c. to hear Mr. Clay's farewell to the Senate, on resigning his seat to Mr. Crittenden. After which, the Senate immediately adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, March 25.

The case of Mr. Giddings was again agitated by Mr. Calvary Morris, of Ohio, a very quiet and staid gentleman, of the whig party. He offered the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of every American citizen to enjoy and express an opinion, either by word, resolution, or petition, on all subjects connected with the administration of our government; and if arraigned before any of the tribunals of the country for an alledged abuse of such right, the Constitution and spirit of the government guarantees to him the right of being heard in his own defense before he is tried, condemned, and punished.

Resolved, further, That whatever may be our individual opinions of the doctrines contained in certain resolutions submitted to this House on Monday last, by the Hon. Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, we believe that the resolution subsequently passed by the House, censuring said Giddings, without permitting him to be heard in his own defense, except as a matter of special grace and favor, denying him the right, which is conceded to the vilest malefactor, was a gross violation of his constitutional rights as an individual, and especially as the representative of a free people, and deserves the just condemnation of every American citizen."

Mr. Hopkins objected to its reception, and Mr. Morris moved a suspension of the rules, that it might be received, and called for the ayes and noes. The ayes and noes were not ordered, and the rules were not suspended.

In a discussion on the loan bill, Mr. Wise made a speech of several hours in defense of Tyler's administration. It is observable here merely on account of his violent threats of war against England and Mexico, and his warm approval of a union with Texas. He is considered the organ of the Tyler administration: a fact from which his remarks derive some significance.

MARCH 29.

Mr. Adams succeeded in causing the adoption of a plan for the disposal of petitions, which may save many valuable hours during the session. He proposed, and the House agreed to the proposition, that each member should hand his petitions to the Speaker, without waiting to be called in the ordinary way, and that the Speaker should determine which should be received and which rejected. Mr. Adams said he had 150 to present; and by this arrangement they can be handed to the Speaker without obstructing other business; and they can be referred to appropriate committees, in the same quiet way.

MARCH 31.

After a protracted and arduous struggle, the loan bill passed: yeas 105; nays 86. The yeas and nays were taken on the last day alone no less than seven times.—All propositions, in whatever shape offered, to repeal the distribution law, or to pledge the proceeds of the public lands for the payment of the loan, were negatived.—There was an amendment, authorizing the sale of a six per cent. stock upon the best terms to be obtained. The stock is to be issued, as may be agreed on *at the time of issuing it*, either redeemable after six *months'* notice by the treasury—or for any period of years not exceeding twenty, from the first of January next. The stock may also, if desired, be made transferable by delivery instead of by assignment. The whole amount authorized to be borrowed, is the original *twelve millions*—less than what has been already obtained, about four and a half millions, (if we recollect,) of that sum, and an additional *five* millions, if deemed necessary—that is to say, still about *twelve* millions.

The tariff and revenue are the all-absorbing topics; these, with petitions and local claims, occupy both houses. Mr. Gates, of N. Y. presented a petition, complaining of the disorderly conduct of the House of Representatives, the waste of time in useless debates on questions of order, of the personal invectives indulged on the floor, and personal rencontres, until in the eyes of the nation and the world, it has forfeited the respect which should belong to a deliberative assembly of freemen, and praying—1st, the abolition of mileage of members; 2d, reduction of pay to five dollars per day; 3d, abolition of the franking privilege, except during the session; 4th, abolition of allowance of stationery; 5th, the adoption of the one-hour rule; 6th, adjournment on the 4th of March each year; 7th; expulsion of members who shall indulge in personalities in debate; and such other reform as shall retrench the present enormous expenses, and restore to Congress the respect of the American people.

Died.

On Friday, the 1st instant, CHARLES F. COUGNACQ, a colored apothecary, who for many years occupied the store No. 39, Chatham street, N. Y. He was a very gentlemanly and intelligent man, respected by all who knew him, and much beloved for his numerous acts of kindness to the poor and suffering. He kept an excellent store, patronized by many of the most respectable physicians in the city. By unremitting industry, he had amassed a few thousand dollars, which he was induced to deposit in the Commercial Bank. That institution closed its doors, a few weeks since, and the savings of many years were all lost at one sweep. The worthy man was very far from being a money-lover; but the disappointment came upon him in his old age, and proved too much for him to bear. He fell a martyr to the faithlessness of corporations. His funeral was attended by about a thousand colored persons, followed by as many white people.

On 26th of 1st month, PHEBE, daughter of Rufus and Ruth Winslow, aged 17. She endured several weeks' illness with the most quiet fortitude and resignation. Her departure was sudden, but she seemed perfectly conscious of it; saying to her father, whose arms supported her, "Lay me down, and let me die." She was a dutiful daughter, and an affectionate sister. The remembrance of her is precious.

On 22d of 2d month, LUCY, daughter of Ebenezer L. Wanzer, aged 20. She was aware of approaching dissolution, and met it in a serene state of mind, perfectly resigned to the Divine will. She had no wish to live, except for continued usefulness to her father, and younger brother and sister, to whom she had performed her duty in the most affectionate manner for several years. Bidding them farewell with the utmost tenderness, she passed quietly away to the regions of the blest. Her loss is deeply felt by her family, and an extensive circle of friends. She loved the abolition cause.

On 7th of 3d month, HANNAH, daughter of Isaac and Susan Jacobs, aged 18; sister to Mary Jacobs, whose death we recently noticed; both of scarlet fever. They were both of a retired, thoughtful disposition, true friends of the slave, with great sweetness of disposition, and the warmest attachment to each other. Pure and peaceful in their lives, they have gone to be reunited in that kingdom where separation is never known.

These four were laid side by side.

Weep not that the roses are plucked in their bloom,
Ere the leaves have been wither'd, and drop'd from the stem;
In freshness and beauty, they're laid in the tomb,
Yet a fragrance remains in remembrance of them.

Tho' death has selected the choicest of flowers,
Ere the rough hand of time had blighted a leaf,
The cups were all fill'd with the dew and the showers,
Unsullied by crime, or sicken'd by grief.

Ah, how lovely in life! and how lovely in death!
When the soul was unshackled and left its abode—
When life's feeble powers had yielded the breath,
And the spirit return'd to the bosom of God.

Farewell! but what language can feelings express,
Tho' we calmly resign you, to Him who has given?
Who takes of his own, in order to bless
With the fullness of joy, in the brightness of Heaven,

Cayuga county, N. Y. 3d mo. 10, 1842.

On 19th of 3d month, JOSEPH JACOBS, at the residence of his brother, Isaac Jacobs, in Cayuga county, N. Y. aged 56 years; after a lingering and painful illness. He said there were a few things for which he desired to live; one *especially* was, that he might witness the abolition of slavery.

THE ONE DOLLAR PLAN.

The following was passed unanimously at the late anniversary:

Resolved, That every friend of the American Anti-Slavery Society be earnestly recommended to pay into the Treasury of the Society, during the present year, a sum not less than ONE DOLLAR; that every auxiliary Society be advised to urge this recommendation upon the friends of the cause in its vicinity; and that the Executive Committee be requested to publish weekly in the Standard an account of the moneys that may be received into the treasury under this proposition.

In compliance with this resolution, we shall set apart a corner of the paper for the acknowledgment of these ONE DOLLAR RECEIPTS, distinct from the Treasurer's usual account. We trust our friends were in earnest, when they voted for this resolution, and that they will not forget the obligation it imposes upon them. Those who give larger sums will still do well to add this small donation to the list. It is very important that the Society should have some *certain* data to go upon, as a basis for pecuniary arrangements.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.

Amount previously acknowledged,		1105 00
1106 Lavinia L. Hebard, Norwich, Vt.		1 00
1107 Dudley Ladd, Franklin, N. H.		1 00
1108 A. H. Morey,	" "	1 00
1109 D. T. Watson,	" "	1 00
1110 Dr. J. Merrill,	" "	1 00
1111 Sally G. Andrews, Bradford, N. H.		1 00
1112 Dea. Sylvester Morris, Norwich, Vt.		1 00
1113 L. F. Olds,	" "	1 00

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS

For the week ending 3d month (March) 22d.

For the Standard.—The following persons have paid $2 each: Geo. Fawles, Vernon, Oneida county, N. Y.; Thomas Davis, do.; A. H. Goss, Auburn, N. Y.; Jarvis Lewis, Waltham, Mass.; W. L. M. Bragg, Esq. East Plainfield, N. H.; Col. Ezra Alden, Lebanon Centre, N. H.; Dea. Abner Allen, do.; Dr. Israel Newton, Norwich, Vt.; Henry Colman, Rochester, N. Y.; Daniel Woodward, Esq. Royalton, Vt.; Oramel Sawyer, Esq. do. Abraham Van Eps, Vernon, Oneida co. N. Y. $4; Peter Wilson, N. Y. city, 50 cents; Jeffers & Baker, Lyme, N. H. $1; Messinger & Burton, Norwich, Vt. $1; C. Merriam, Putnam, Ohio, $3; Randall Dyre, Chatham, Medina county, Ohio, $10 50; Oliver Gleason, Bethel, Vt. $2; Pliny Warren, do. $2; Levi Robinson, Plainfield, Ct. $1; David Wright, Auburn, N. Y. $2; Abigail Mott, Albany, $2; Mathias Hutchinson, King's Ferry, N. Y. $2; Joseph H. Beale, White Plains, Westchester co. N. Y. $2; G. S. Stockwell, Brandon, Vt. $2; Dr. J. F. Merriam, do. $2; Ranney Green, East Randolph, Vt. $1; F. Beet, Boston, $2.—$62.

Donations.—Abner Bates, Syracuse, N. Y. $1; cash, Syracuse, N. Y. $1; a friend, N. Y. $1; Moses Martin, Pembroke, N. H. 50 cents; Dr. N. G. Ladd, Sanbornton Bridge, 50 cents; Benjamin Farrington, Bradford, N. H. 50 cents; Edward Morris, Norwich, Vt. 50 cents; M. L. Nichols, 25 cents; Austin Hutchinson, 25 cents; Sarah and Hannah Freeman, Hanover Centre, N. H. 25 cents; Mary Woodward, Cazenovia, N. Y. $1; Dea. Jacob Burton, Norwich, Vt. 50 cents.—$7 25.

☞ In the last acknowledgments, for John F. Truman, Esq. read *John T. Freeman, Esq.* Cornish, N. H.; and for Joshua Way, Clermont, N. H. read *Jasper Way, Claremont, N. H.*

ISAAC T. HOPPER, *Treas'r.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign Items.

EUROPE.

Numerous large meetings have been held in all the principal towns of Great Britain, on the subject of the corn laws, at which the new corn law measures were severely condemned. Sir Robert Peel has been burned in effigy in several towns.

There is, no doubt, a strong conservative majority to sustain him with regard to the corn laws. The London Chronicle says:

"It is whispered in certain select quarters that Sir Robert Peel will throw the anti-slavery party overboard on the sugar duties. It is reported that he intends to bring forward a measure for reducing the duties on foreign sugar and coffee, but also to include our colonial produce. If this report be true, he will act on the principles of the late government, and go a step beyond them, by giving the consumer the further advantage of a lower duty on plantation sugar and coffee."

The accounts of distress in England continue to be as gloomy as before, and trade does not appear to improve.

A formidable Riband conspiracy has spread extensively in Ireland; in consequence of which a troop of dragoons is ordered to Sligo, and the military stations throughout that country are to be reinforced by detachments from the neighboring districts.

There are many indications of revolutionary movements in Spain. An union between the Christinos and Carlists was said to have taken place to a considerable extent, under the auspices of the French influence; the object of which was the expulsion of Espartero, and the demolition of the British influence in the Peninsula.

A revolution had broken out in Lisbon, the immediate cause of which was the entrance of Viscount Sa de Bandeira as minister of war, into the cabinet, formed by the Duke of Palmella.

The Garrison of the castle, headed by the discarded Governor, declared for Don Pedro's charter; and regiments quartered at Belem, almost simultaneously, declared for it too. The ministers endeavored to suppress the outbreak: they armed the populace and the arsenal workmen; but these new soldiers accepted their arms only to sell them, and the troops in the interest of the government showed signs of disaffection. The cabinet presented their resignation to the Queen, with a written declaration that they could not put down the Chartists.—The Queen sent for the Duke of Terceira, and a ministry friendly to the Charter was formed.

On the 10th a royal decree was issued, announcing the Charter to be again in force; and three day's rejoicings were ordered; the Queen going to the cathedral to return thanks for the event.

Lord Aberdeen announced to the British parliament that France had not yet signed the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade, nor could he specify when she would do so. Great excitement prevails in Paris on the subject. It is stated that a letter in the nature of a protest against the ratification of the treaty by France had been presented to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Guizot) by General Cass.

HAVANA.

The government of this island, says a private correspondent, seems to have come at last to the determination, not to suffer any longer the imports of slaves from Africa. This is evinced by the following fact: The Spanish brig of war, Cubana, captured on the 10th February, off Porto Rico, the schooner Aclia, abandoned by her officers and without papers, under the Portuguese flag, with 212 negroes on board. The vessel and cargo entered the port on the 6th instant, accompanied by the Cubano. The prize is awaiting the decision of the government.

The English consul at Havana had been in the habit of giving free papers to the negroes. This coming to the ears of the Governor, he immediately sent him his papers, with orders to quit the island *instantly*. He sailed for England in the steamship Forth, about the 14th of March.

TEXAS.

The rumor, via. New Orleans, is, that the Mexican movement, instead of being an invasion by an army of 14,000, as was stated, was a mere predatory incursion, for the purpose of plunder and annoyance. The number of Mexican troops that crossed the Rio Grande, is believed not to have exceeded 1200. After plundering San Antonio, they began their retreat. Gen. Burleson, with about 1500 Texan troops, was in full pursuit, at the latest dates, with every prospect of overtaking the enemy. It is his intention TO CARRY THE WAR INTO MEXICO—*to occupy a position across the Rio Grande, until driven from it by an overpowering force.* To support him in this, another detachment of 1500 men has been sent forward.

It is now said that Goliad was taken by fifty Mexicans. A rumor had reached Austin, that it had been re-taken by the Texans—the enemy retreating without firing a gun. Spies have been sent out to learn the force of the enemy. They report that the *whole Mexican force has recrossed the Rio Grande*, and that the Indians were not acting in concert with them, as was at first feared.

On the 17th March, President Houston issued the following letter, declaring the intentions of the government. It is clamorously supported by the popular will:

"CITY OF HOUSTON, March 17.

"*Dear Sir:* The news by express from Austin, up to the 13th inst. is, that the enemy have evacuated San Antonio, after having plundered the place. They were laden down with baggage, and march slowly. Colonel Hays is harassing them on their march. They only march about eight miles each day. The troops from Austin and those on the frontier, are marching to overtake and beat them.

"WAR SHALL NOW BE WAGED AGAINST MEXICO; nor will we lay our arms aside, until we have secured the recognition of our independence. Until then, I will never rest satisfied, nor will the people of Texas. We invoke the God of armies. [Who *is* He?] HOUSTON."

Official letters from the President contain invitations for others to join Texas in this invasion. One of them says:

"The recompense tendered to our friends will be the *property* captured by them upon the most exalted and chivalric principles of honorable warfare, and *the soil which they conquer*—glory, victory, and imperishable fame! Mexico has invaded our country; and her dictator has declared that the *Anglo Saxon race shall bow to the will of a despot!*"

Similar inducements to *robbers*, under the name of *patriots*, are offered from various quarters. A letter in the New-York Herald gives the following description:

"The soil and climate of Mexico are of every variety; the low, tropical valleys, which produce every fruit and flower that ever grew under the Heavens; the sugar cane spontaneously grows from year to year, producing almost pure syrup from its juice. The table lands are superior in soil and productions to the lands of the United States when cultivated; the plains are covered with immense herds of cattle and sheep; the mountains are covered with goats and fine timber; and their bowels are filled with silver, gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, and all sorts of minerals. Coal is also found in some parts; there are thousands of streams of water running from the mountains, surrounding the people with healthy water for drink; and waters their rich plains of wheat and grain during the dry season.

The largest and finest estates all over the country are said to belong to the Church, as does in fact a very large portion of all the fine improved property in the whole republic. It is estimated by the most sensible persons in the country, that the value of the property belonging to the Church, is between eight hundred and a thousand millions of dollars—divided as follows:

Their plantations and farms,	300 mill.
Their real estate, houses and churches,	300 "
Their gold and silver, in coin, in images, candlesticks, paintings, altars, &c. &c.	300 "
	800 mil-

lions of dollars. The interest on such an amount of gold and silver alone, is enough to impoverish a nation.

If the country was peopled by any other race than those now occupying it, it would be the most productive and richest of the world. It has greater natural resources, and more of them, than any other spot of earth.

The immense quantities of silver and gold in the churches, are sufficient to impoverish the balance of the earth, and to make the Benton drops scarce. *Oh, that we had some of it here in these hard times*, for the loan bill to be founded on! How easy would it be to borrow the money then!

This country is so rich in every thing, that it would take a year to enumerate its vast resources; and did the Anglo Saxon race only have sufficient hold on it to make an impression on its works, it would cause the whole world to wonder at its wealth.

You ought to go down there and look at it—the women of the country are very much superior to the men, in every respect—they are as fine formed women as are in the world, and have a particular fondness for having foreign husbands; but to marry them, you must adopt their religion and customs."

The above extract is but one from hundreds of similar import with which the press abounds. There seems to be a general furor to conquer and rob Mexico, upon some pretext or other; and where such a spirit prevails, pretexts, of course, will not be wanting.

The New Orleans Advertiser holds the following language with regard to the refusal of Santa Anna to deliver up Mr. Kendall, on demand of the American minister:

"Our course is plain, and we believe government will not hesitate to adopt it. *It will demand peremptorily the release of Mr. Kendall and his fellow-citizen sufferers*, on the broad ground that they are American citizens, and accompanied the expedition as guests; proof of which is already in possession of the Secretary of State, if we are correctly informed. Should the President of Mexico refuse, we cannot doubt for a moment the result.—The battlements of St. Juan de Ulloa, and the walls of the city of the Montezumas, will soon see the star-spangled banner placed on their ramparts."

The New-York Herald states:—There is now a strong tide of sympathy for Texas sweeping over the country. Since the news of the invasion by the Mexicans, was received, meetings have been held in New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, Augusta, Georgia, Philadelphia, and New York, for the purpose of raising means and men to assist the Texans in driving the Mexicans out of their country. In Mobile several thousand dollars were raised; one lady, Mrs. Sarah Barnes, giving two hundred; and seventy men completely armed and equipped had started thence on an "exploring expedition" after coons in the woods of Texas. And half the proceeds of one night's performance at the theatre in Augusta, were to be devoted to the cause of that young republic. Nine hundred dollars had also been subscribed there and remitted to New Orleans. We think that Santa Anna will have his hands full to manage so many hunters so well prepared for game."

Texas has sent out an agent to England, with the view of encouraging men and muskets to emigrate. General enthusiasm is said to prevail. Steamers armed and equipped are watching the coast. The citizens of Galveston have contributed about twelve thousand dollars, in provisions, ammunition, and money. The women were all busy moulding bullets, or making cartridges. Editors who are so disturbed about Abby Kelley's disinterested labors, have said nothing about the Texan ladies being out of their "appropriate sphere." They are, however, very fond of branding the Mexican invasion as "the *abolition* war," supported by *British* gold. There is so much of systematic falsehood, that there is no dependence to be placed upon any rumor that involves the least possible motive for deception. Unfortunately, all Mexican news is received from New Orleans. We are glad to learn, by the Courier of that city, that there is a party there of reasonable, reflecting men, who do not approve of meddling with the affairs of Texas; and who greatly fear that Tyler and his cabinet may be deceived by the sound and fury publications of the day.

Merchants will reflect well before they countenance a war with Mexico. She is greatly our inferior in numbers, and military skill; but she has little or no commerce, and we have vast commercial interests. Santa Anna could soon fill his treasury by selling out letters of marque and reprisal upon the commerce of the United States, to English, French, and Spanish adventurers; nor would crowds of impoverished speculators be wanting in our own country, who would not hesitate to assume the Mexican flag, thus to mend their broken fortunes.

There is a rumor from Washington, that our Home squadron has been despatched to the Gulf of Mexico.—It is likewise stated that the sixth regiment of infantry from Jefferson Barracks, and four or five troops of the 1st dragoons from the upper Mississippi, have been ordered to the frontier, to prevent the Indians from joining Mexico. Whether they will try to prevent armed "*emigrants*" from marching into Texas is quite another question.

General Gaines has left Washington, to join the troops on the Texan border.

On the same day that news of the invasion of Texas reached Washington, a special messenger arrived with despatches to our government from the American minister at Mexico; in consequence, the President and his cabinet were in busy conclave and great excitement.

Gen. Waddy Thompson, our new minister to Mexico, passed through New Orleans on the 22d, on his way to his official destination.

A private letter from BEE, the late Texan minister to the United States, written from the interior of Texas, to Hon. Mr.

Poetry.

For the National Anti-Slavery Standard.

PRO-SLAVERY CLERGY OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The leaders of my people teach them to err.—Isaiah.

"SLAVERY is not forbidden by the Divine Law; so it is left to our own judgment whether we hold slaves or not."—*Rev. Dr. DALCHO, of South Carolina.*

"No man, or set of men, in our day, are entitled to pronounce it wrong; and we may add that slavery, as it exists at the present day, is agreeable to the order of Divine Providence."—*Rev. G. W. FREEMAN, in a Sermon, Nov. 1834. Endorsed by the Right Rev. Bishop IVES, of South Carolina.*

Time was, when men were wont of vice to learn,
From daring scoffers, and the atheists bold;
But now to other teachers may they turn,
And list from priestly lips, that lesson told.
Aye, bloody crosiers do those Bishops earn,
Who wolf-like tear the helpless of their fold;
Who bow their heaven-born souls beneath the rod,
And act the tyrant in the name of God.

If now, as anciently, the false responding
Of heathen oracles the ire bespoke
Of anger'd Deity; lo! the resounding,
From Christian temples high, of lies that broke
Hard by the altar, Heaven and earth astounding;
Our God hath hid his face: impends his awful stroke.
New-York, Jan. 25th, 1842. J. J.

THE SOUL'S ERRAND.

BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

Go Soul, the Body's guest,
Upon a thankless errand;
Fear not to touch the best:
The truth shall be thy warrant;
Go, since I needs must die,
And give them all the lie.

Go tell the Court it glows
And shines like rotton wood;
Go tell the Church it shows
What's good, but does no good:
If Court and Church reply,
Give Court and Church the lie.

Tell Potentates they live
Acting, but oh! their actions;
Not loved, unless they give,
Nor strong, but by their factions:
If Potentates reply,
Give Potentates the lie.

Tell men of high condition,
That rule affairs of State,
Their purpose is ambition;
Their practice only hate:
And if they do reply
Then give them all the lie.

Tell those that brave it most,
They beg for more by spending;
Who, in their greatest cost,
Seek nothing but commending:
And if they make reply,
Spare not to give the lie.

Tell Zeal it lacks devotion;
Tell Love it is but lust;
Tell Time it is but motion;
Tell help it is but dust:
And wish them not reply,
For thou must give the lie.

Tell Age it daily wasteth;
Tell Honor how it alters;
Tell Beauty that it blasteth;
Tell Favor that it falters:
And as they do reply,
Give every one the lie.

Tell Wit how much she wrangles
In fickle points of niceness;
Tell Wisdom she entangles
Herself in over niceness:
And if they do reply,
Then give them both the lie.

Tell Physic of her boldness;
Tell Skill it is pretension;
Tell Charity of coldness;
Tell law it is contention:
And if they yield reply,
Then give them all the lie.

Tell Fortune of her blindness;
Tell Nature of decay;
Tell Friendship of unkindness;
Tell Justice of delay:
And if they do reply
Then give them still the lie.

Tell Arts they have no soundness,
But vary by esteeming;
Tell Schools they lack profoundness
And stand too much on seeming:
If Arts and Schools reply,
Give Arts and Schools the lie.

Tell Faith it's fled the city;
Tell how the country erreth;
Tell manhood, shakes off pity,
Tell Virtue least preferreth;
And if they do reply,
Spare not to give the lie.

So when thou hast, as I
Commanded thee, done blabbing;
Although to give the lie
Deserves no less than stabbing;
Yet stab at thee who will,
No stab the soul can kill.

AN OLD GEM.

BY THE REV. JOHN FLAVEL.

Judge in thyself, O Christian! is it meet
To set thy heart, on what beasts set their feet?
'Tis no hyperbole, if you be told,
You dig for dross with mattocks made of gold.
Affections are too costly to bestow
Upon the fair-faced nothings here below.
The eagle scorns to fall down from on high,
The proverb saith, to catch the silly fly.
And can a Christian leave the face of God,
T' embrace the earth, or dote upon a clod?
Can earthly things thy heart so strangely move,
To tempt it down from the delights above;
And now to court the world at such a time,
When God is laying judgment to the line?
It's just like him that doth his cabin sweep
And trim, when all is sinking in the deep:
Or like the silly bird, that to her nest
Doth carry straws, and never is at rest
Till it be feather'd well, but doth not see
The axe beneath that's hewing down the tree.
If on a thorn thy heart itself repose
With such delight, what if it were a rose?
Admire, O saint, the wisdom of thy God,
Who of the self-same tree doth make a rod,
Lest thou should surfeit on forbidden fruit,
And live not like a saint, but like a brute.

LOVE.

He who for love has undergone
The worst that can befall,
Is happier, thousand-fold, than one
Who never loved at all;
A grace within his soul has reigned,
Which nothing else can bring;—
Thank God for all that I have gained
By that high suffering.—*Milnes.*

Miscellany.

From the Northern Light.

THE CREOLE MAIDEN'S LOVE.

[*Translated from the French of Eugene Chapus, by A. G. Johnson.*]

The vessel, a three-master from Havre, had just hove in sight of the cape of Havana, and was cutting her way briskly through the phosphorescent waves of the tropical sea. The night was beautiful, the sky was clear, and the perfume-laden breeze indicated the near approach of land.

On the bow of the ship sat one of the passengers, whose solitary habits had been remarked by all since the first day of the voyage. His eyes were directed towards the point where the coast of Cuba was still but dimly and indistinctly seen: and he seemed to gaze with a mournful and all-absorbing pleasure. He was a young man, whose face wore an expression at the same time earnest and pensive. Nothing about him, however, merited particular attention, unless it were the magnificence of his eyes, and the long arch of his eyebrows, clearly defined on his pale forehead.

The next day the vessel was anchored in the bay, whose shores are so poetically indented and scolloped, and at the head of which rise the walls of Havana.

If you wish to see old Spain upon American soil, you must go to Havana, and look into its oval-shaped bay, swarming with canoes pulled by naked negroes, and watch her fifteen hundred merchant vessels continually coming and going.

But this sight had no attraction for the traveller. He had hardly stepped ashore before he inquired after the address of Senor Alonzo Huerta, a rich shipowner of the country, to whom he had a letter of introduction.

Senor Alonzo, at whose house he presented himself, received him with every mark of respect, and the warmth of a hospitality rarely put to the test. He had withdrawn into the hall, where he was accustomed to take his siesta. Yielding to the charm of the *hacer nadu*, he was swinging to and fro in his hammock, at the sound of a guitar played by a young creole maiden, who was also swinging in another hammock. The Spaniard rolled a cigar between his fingers, while a negro, with a fan of peacocks' feathers, cooled the temperature of the room, hung round with perfumed tapestry.

You know the indolence of the European Spaniards; they are surpassed in effeminacy, (would you believe it?) by their American brethren. The former can be compared to the latter in only one thing—their pride. No Chinese mandarin carries that sentiment farther.

Alonzo made a sign to the negro who announced the stranger, and he immediately offered him a *butaca*—a kind of easy chair.

"*Ave Maria purissima*," began the stranger, according to the Spanish form of salutation.

"*Sin pecado concebida*," replied the creole maiden.

The first words exchanged and the common-places of politeness gone through with, the new-comer asked Don Alonzo if he had any knowledge of a Marquis del Ritto, a proprietary of the island. "Stop—Marquis del Ritto! Faith, I recollect that name. I have had business with him."

The merchant took his cigar from his mouth, blew upwards a puff of fragrant smoke, and called for his principal clerk, who was in the next room.

"Senor Corrubedo, do you remember a Marquis del Ritto, with whom we once traded for some sugar and coffee?"

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the clerk, whose head contained the name of every proprietor, planter, merchant, and overseer, with whom the house of Huerta had ever had any dealings; "that name is on our books, but it is a long time since."

"Look for the date, and—"

"His place of residence," quickly added the stranger.

"That is the same thing, said the clerk Corrubedo, turning over the large leaves of the day book upon his desk.

"*Received* one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar from the Marquis del Ritto, of Guoyama. *Received* two hundred bags of coffee, &c."

"It is he;" said the young man.

"I am happy, sir, to have been able to procure for you the information you wanted."

Poor youth! his blood all rushed back to his heart, when he heard these words fall carelessly from the lips of the creole; his face glowed with the light of present happiness and pleasant memories.

"Guoyama," pursued his host, "is some distance from this place. It is at least a twenty-four hours' journey. There are two ways of going there; the one by land, in a carriage at first, and then on horseback, for there is not a carriage road all the way; the other by water as far as Massipa, and thence on the back of a mule. You will find at the wharf, boatmen as many as you please, and you can easily agree with one of them on your passage to Massippa.

The young man thanked the senor for his kindness, and went down to the port, where he found a crowd of boatmen, who asked nothing better than to take him wherever he wished. It was near midnight when he started.

When you first visit a strange country, you feel an insatiable desire to see and learn, which must be satisfied at every cost; but this is impossible, if your mind is weighed down by a thought in which the interest of a whole life is concentrated. A tourist's heart must at first be like his journal—white and empty. It is his business to fill it.

The guest of Senor Alonzo did not possess this freedom of heart. On the contrary, if this had been the first time he had been in Havana, the charms of nature in this tropical clime would have had no attraction for him. The preceding year he had lived at Porto Rico, one of the Spanish isles in the great chain of the American Archipelago. What had he done there? And why had he come to Cuba?

George had, in early youth, felt a strong predilection for the fine arts.

His first attempts in painting were so successful, that those who had already begun the life of an artist, and had cast their eyes upon his drawings—many of them sketches full of poetry, dreams that the crayon or the pencil had realized—saw in him the promise of future excellence. They talked to him of Italy, and of the necessity of going there to complete his studies; but the school of Rome was in his eyes of no advantage, except to one who looked for promotion from the hands of the director of the French academy. He thought the simple study of nature was a sufficient inspiration in every country; with the difference, perhaps, that northern countries, having a less vigorous, bold and showy scenery than Italy, presented greater obstacles to be overcome; and pursuing his conviction, he thought there were countries still more happily endowed than Italy for the study of the picturesque; especially those between the tropics. With the scenery and sky of Italy we are familiar; but in those lands beyond the sea there are skies and landscapes still strange to the European eye.

One day, then, he bid adieu to the city of his love—to Paris—and rich in his pencils, his crayons, his cartoons and his albums, and rich in his anticipations of the future, he sailed for Porto Rico. Of all the beautiful Antilles, this island was least visited by Europeans; and this was reason enough to fix his determination. Artists who are not mere copyists will understand him.

In fact, no place can be superior to these colonies for inspiring the high poetic faculties. Here a thousand virgin colors are spread on nature's palette. Slavery prevailing everywhere gives rise to a thousand new emotions. You see a whole race groaning under oppression and suffering, and vengeance is smouldering in the breast of the feeble, like volcanic fires in the bowels of the earth, and daily threatening to engulf the oppressors. How leaps the heart at the sight of this deep degradation of man! Be you artist, poet or philosopher, compare the mild sufferings of old civilization with those of this country, where you cannot take a step without running against a thorn which makes the heart bleed.

George gave himself up entirely to these lively emotions. He wrote and sketched by turns, under their powerful inspiration.

In the midst of his other poetic studies, came also the poetry of love. It was perhaps an evil day when he met Anitta. But God had so willed it. She seemed to him the master-work of the American creation. Never had his eyes rested on a form so slight and agile; never had a figure so exact in its outlines stood before him; but while he saw in her every perfection of material beauty, he saw, too, that in her soul the fires of self-denial and devotion burned inextinguishably. Anitta loved at once; not because to love is a general law, and she had before felt the sentiment indifferently for all, and now by chance for him who stood before her; but because she had formed in her fancy a beau ideal of a man, of which George was the impersonation. Such women are unknown in Europe. A woman loves a man among us, because she is a woman and he is a man. She loves because she is eighteen years of age, and it is a rule of society that she must then fall in love.

George, with his poet's soul and his poet's imagination, appreciated the heart of Anitta; love flashed upon him with all the brilliancy of a flame that has just burst from its confinement. In France he had dreamed of love—here his dream was realized.

"Do not swear that you will always love me," said she. "You see I am nothing but a poor creole; if I believed in your love, I should live in the thought; but if you should cease to love me, I should die."

"Reassure yourself: you are so beautiful, so sweet, and there is so much intelligence in that little head, that you well know, Anitta, in my country, men would throw their fortune and their rank at your feet."

Anitta belonged to that class whom the customs and laws of the colonies hold in an iron bondage. The sole advantage that she possessed was, that she was free, as it is understood in that country; that is, she had the right to dispose of her person; a master had not over her the absolute right of life and death. George, brought up in France, a stranger to the notions which govern the morals of these countries, could not imagine a single reason why he ought to reject the love of Anitta. Moreover, he sought in vain upon the countenance of this beautiful child the proofs of her origin; she was not darker than other Spanish women, reputed white. Only it was said of Anitta, she is a creole; just as among Mohammedans they say, he is a Christian—and as among Christians to this day, and still in Germany, he is a Jew.

The love of the young French painter for Anitta soon aroused the susceptible pride of the whites. It was with extreme reserve that he was henceforth admitted into their society. But what cared he for the coldness of a society that could do so little for his happiness? He was to live at a distance from them, and Anitta would accompany him. In their long walks, and in their daily and sweet companionship, she lavished on him more of heart-felt, anxious love in a single day, than an European would show during the whole continuance of her passion.

George thought little of the disdain of the whites, when at evening he was seated on the grassy savannahs of Porto Rico, or swinging in their luxurious hammocks, listening to the notes of the guitar, and the voice of Anitta, chanting sweet native melodies, which never were echoed by the banks of an European stream.

In the colonies there is a disease that comes suddenly among the people, and takes every tenth person; it is the yellow fever, one of the bitter fruits of slavery; it seems sometimes to pursue the European to his native soil, as a punishment for this slavery of the Africans in the new world. When it makes its appearance in the Antilles, it becomes a pestilence, against which all the resources of art are ineffectual.

One day George was attacked by a sudden headache, his eyes became sunken, his pulse beat with unusual violence, and his limbs were struck with a paralysis.

The pestilence had seized upon him.

Had it not been for the danger which threatened the life of George, Anitta, perhaps, would have been glad of such an opportunity to prove her devotion and self-denial. How many hours she passed by the side of the couch where lay her lover, wasted almost to a lean and livid skeleton! How fast flowed her tears in secret—how many fervent prayers she offered to the blessed Virgin! It was wonderful to see how she endured watching and fatigue, that would have worn out a stronger frame.

"Fly from me, Anitta—the disease is contagious—take care of your own life."

"You are talking nonsense, George. Of what contagion do you speak? You have not the yellow fever. Here, give me your arm; put it round my neck—see, I put my lips to yours. The yellow fever! If you had that terrible disease, could I do so without danger?"

George, who did not lose courage on account of the danger that threatened his life, saw the devotion of Anitta. He had not a word of reproach to address to heaven, while all his sufferings were repaid by the gift of such a heart. And yet his misfortunes were great; for while he was tortured with disease, poverty, that other pestilence, knocked at his door. For some time his friends assisted him; but their sympathy was by little and little completely exhausted.

At last, God seemed melted by the tears and sorrows of this poor maiden. George resisted the attacks of his disease. He was among those whom it did not strike down in its way. The pestilence spared him, but still he was haunted by the lean figure and tattered dress of poverty. Thus exposed to all the miseries and wants of life, George could not hope completely to re-establish his health. You do not escape so easily from the yellow fever; and wo to you if the pestilence visits the country a second time, and finds you there, as the doctors say, predisposed to the disease; it is a sentence of death, without benefit of clergy.

"George must leave the colony," said the physician; "he must go; his native air only can restore his strength and life; I cannot answer for him if he stays here."

"My God! spare him, take me! but let him live; let him live!" said Anitta. She prayed every morning at the feet of her Madonna; and every morning and evening, when the bell sounded to prayers, you could see in one corner of the church, a woman praying, whose sobs stifled the voice of supplication.

"George must leave the country," repeated the physician.

"He must go—but how?" asked Anitta. And her spirit fell at the thought of his poverty.

One day she folded George in her arms, and held him thus a long time, pressing him closely.

"Do you know, my dear, that I feel my life waning away? Do you not know that my life is thy life, and that this climate is fatal to you? If you remain here, and I see you daily sinking, I, too, shall droop and wither."

"It is not the will of God that we should part."

"No, George. God is very kind to us; he wishes to spare your life; this very night an idea has come to me from heaven."

She hung upon his neck. "Do you love me well?" said she—and without giving him time to answer, "yes, yes, you do love me, and I wronged you in speaking thus. Now listen. I am at your feet.—Promise to grant me whatever I shall ask."

"I do not understand you, Anitta. Speak quickly; have I a wish which is not thine?"

George promised, however, what she asked.

"And now, will you solve me this strange riddle?"

"No," said she, "it is my secret;" and she smiled so sweetly, that George thought it was all a mere freak of fancy, a whim, the meaning of which would be known soon or late.

In the port at that time lay a vessel bound for Havre. Many of those who were recovering from the yellow fever, had engaged passage in her for Europe.

George would sometimes, when walking on the shore of the sea with Anitta, involuntarily cast a look to the side of the harbor where the ship lay at anchor, and heave a deep-drawn sigh. Anitta saw, but appeared not to see it. However, her face began to wear a sadder expression; her voice became tremulous in its tone; if tears sometimes moistened her eyes, she hastily brushed them away. But George was so accustomed to these bursts of sensibility, that he sought for no explanation out of the ordinary course of their affections.

One morning, as she was preparing to go out, she took George's hand in hers, and fixing her eyes on his face, so altered by sickness, she burst into tears.

"Farewell! George," said she, in a voice full of emotion.

"*Au revoir!* Anitta; do not be out long."

Anitta made no reply. She went out, covering her face with a veil.

The forenoon passed, and Anitta did not return to the house. The night passed, and she came not. Upon her bed, George found a note in Anitta's hand: "Do not be anxious, dear heart, you shall soon hear news of me."

But two whole days passed wearily away, and he was still alone. He was like a bird with sorrowful song calling back his mate, brought down by the shot of the hunter.

Suddenly a negro presented himself before George. He was out of breath; the perspiration stood upon his forehead, and moistened his woolly hair. He asked for M. George; he had a letter and money for him.

"Whence came this silver?"

"I do not know."

"Who sent it?"

"The letter will tell."

"Dear George—You have sworn to do what I shall demand of you. Well, listen! I require you to go immediately to Europe; leave this country, so fatal to the re-establishment of your health. Go; and when you have regained your health, come back again to our savannahs, and thenceforth you will be acclimated, and your life no more in danger. Go quickly, George; go and return; not to live in the Antilles, but to bear me to France; to that France, of which you have so often spoken, where our destinies shall be one and the same, and where the pure impulses of the soul are not stifled by prejudice. My resolution is taken, be assured, George, and that without recall. You shall not know where I am, so long as you tarry here. Strive in France to save money enough to take us both there; but more than all, be careful of your health. Go, and I shall be content, George; and I swear to you by my love, by the Virgin Mary, that you shall know where I am, after you have reached Europe. Ask not how I have procured the money I send you; it is enough for you to say that you accept it of Anitta. You know me; you know how devotedly I love you. There is nothing I would not do for you, even to the sacrifice of life; but I would refuse the wealth of a world, if in accepting I should give you a moment's pain. Go, then, dear George," &c.

"Never!" was the first exclamation of George; "never will I go without you."

"Where is Anitta?" demanded he again of the negro. He might as well have spoken to a statue.

"Very well, you will not answer. Return, then, to Anitta, and tell her I wish to speak with her, if it is only for a few minutes."

The negro made a sign that he would not.

"Why?"

"Anitta is far away at this very moment. She went with some Spaniards who have gone to Havana."

"Oh! my God, is that true?"

"Yes," said the negro, wiping away a tear with the back of his hand.

Just then the physician entered. At the sight of his patient, his countenance expressed the liveliest anxiety.

"Come, M. George, you must resolve at once to go. Here is money; and I will add, too, that you should go on Anitta's account. You are in this world her sole protector; without you ——"

George could not repress a tear.

"Pardon me," said the doctor, "I am about to commit an indiscretion. I have thought that, far from your country, from your family, you might not, perhaps, have at your disposal a sum sufficient to pay your passage. I regret that I cannot offer you quite enough; but you will oblige me by accepting a part."

The doctor paused.

"I thank you," said George, "but Anitta has provided for me." He then related to the doctor all that had passed.

"Do not hesitate to do as Anitta bids, monsieur," continued the doctor. He divined the mystery that George did not even suspect.

A few days previous, there had been on the western shore of Porto Rico, a public sale of slaves, blacks and mulattos. The Spanish merchants, when their plantations are poorly stocked, forestall this human merchandise. On that day, in one of the markets, you might have seen an aged negro offer for sale a young creole girl. At sight of her, a murmur of approbation went through the crowd; and after much chaffering and outbidding, she at last fell into the hands of an old planter from the island of Cuba. The young woman appeared sad, but resigned. The bargain concluded, the galliot weighed anchor, and the old negro retraced his steps to the city.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

From Lyell's Lectures on Geology, as reported in the New-York Tribune.

GARDENS OF THE OCEAN.

I shall now proceed to give some account of the coral reefs, and of the manner in which they grow in the sea. The animals which form these reefs cannot build one inch above the level of the sea. They cannot allow themselves to be left bare at low tide; so that when the reef is so high that it remains almost dry, the corals leave off building. The heat of the sun then often causes the mass to crack, and the force of the waves tears off large branches of the coral, which are thrown up upon the reef, thus raising it above the reach of the usual tide. After this, the white, calcareous sand thrown upon it by the wind, lies undisturbed; and upon it are lodged the seeds of the cocoanut and other plants, which grow up, until at length the little island is overshadowed with luxuriant vegetation. Then come stray birds and build their nests there; insects float thither on wood which has drifted thousands and thousands of miles, and at length the island becomes inhabited.

In the Indian Ocean in particular, and in the great Pacific and South seas, is a prodigious growth of corals. And it is a very remarkable circumstance that almost all the islands in that part of the sea consist of strips of coral of an annular form; more or less perfectly circular—and sometimes oval. And these strips have *lagoons* in the centre; small lakes of salt water. On one side of this narrow strip is an unfathomable ocean, at but a short distance from the edge of the ridge of coral. It was formerly supposed that these coral reefs were built up from the bottom of the unfathomless ocean; but now, since we know that these *lithophytes*, as they are called, cannot exist at a depth of more than a hundred and twenty feet, we infer, as a fact of natural history, that these were not built up from the bottom of the ocean. And this is perfectly in accordance with the fact that in thousands of cases no soundings are to be found at enormous depths—only a fourth or half a mile from the outer part of these narrow rims of coral. One of these circular islands is represented in this picture, which was taken from the original drawing, colored on the spot by Lieut. SMYTHE, who accompanied Capt. BEECHEY in his voyage to the Pacific. It may be proper to say that the view is represented as having been taken from a higher point than the top of the mast from which it was actually taken, so that more of the inner part of the island can be seen than in the other case. The island is three or four miles in diameter, of crescent shape, and you see a narrow rim of coral covered with tufts of cocoa, and bread fruit, and other trees. On the windward side the reef is higher than on the other; and on the leeward side is an opening of thirty or forty feet—so that ships can enter and lie in safety in the lagoon. This opening, most fortunately, is just on that side where it is most needed; for there, during terrible storms and tempests, vessels may enter into the tranquil lagoon, where water is shallow, compared with the ocean without, and where, in consequence of its shallow depth, it is of a most beautiful green color. Many of you, who have sailed across the Atlantic, must have observed that, along the banks of Newfoundland, where the water is comparatively shallow, it is of a deep green; and in those latitudes where there is white coral at the bottom, and a burning tropical sun over head, the vivid green of the sea-water is described as most beautiful, by those who have visited these islands. Down through its green depths, they tell us, you may see great herds of fish browsing upon the coral branches—for some species have strong, bony jaws, by which they easily crush the coral, shell and all: you see them feeding upon the zoophytes, as herds of buffaloes feed on the herbs and trees of your wide prairies. And even the prairie itself, in spring time, is not enamelled with more beautiful colors, or with a greater variety of flowers and plants, than are those beautiful beds of coral, according to the descriptions of EHRENBERG and others, who describe these as like beds of tulips—so beautiful and variegated are their colors, when seen through the still waters beneath that tropical sun.

From the Savannah Georgian.

BONAPARTE'S GENERALS AT THE SOUTH.

A. B. Meek, Esq. in an able address before the University of Alabama, mentions the interesting fact, that after the battle of Waterloo, and the fall of Napoleon, several of his distinguished generals and companions came to America, and received from Congress, on the 3d of March, 1817, a grant of lands in Alabama; the conditions of the grant being, that the emigrants should cultivate the vine upon one acre in each quarter section, and the olive upon another; and at the end of fourteen years, should pay the general government two dollars an acre, for a fee-simple title to the land. Among the grantees, was Marshal Grouchy, the hero of Linden, and the present minister of war for France; Gen. Lefebvre Desmouttes, Duke of Dantzic, and a marshal and peer of France, who had distinguished himself in all the great battles of Napoleon; Gen. Count Clausel, Gen. Count Real, and two Generals Allemand, and Generals Vandamme, Lakanal, Penniers, and Garnier de Saintes; with a number of subordinate officers.

They settled upon the Tombecbee river, in what is now Marengo county; the name which they gave to their colony, in honor of the celebrated battle of Marengo.

"Do you know, sir," said a citizen to a gentleman traveling through that section in 1819, which is between Arcola, (another celebrated battle name,) and Eagleville, "do you know, sir, who is that fine looking man, who just ferried you across the creek?" "No—who is he?" was the reply. "That, sir," said the citizen, "is the officer who commanded Napoleon's advance guard, when he returned from Elba."

"Great as is this contrast," says Mr. Meek, "it was perhaps greater with the female part of the colonists. Here, dwelling in cabins, and engaged in humble attention to the spinning-wheel and the loom, or handling the weeding hoe and the rake, in their little gardens, were matrons and maidens, who had been born to proud titles and high estates, and who had moved as stars of particular adoration, amid the fashion, and refinement, and imperial display of the court of Versailles. And yet—to their honor be it stated—notwithstanding the rustic and ill-proportioned circumstances around them, they did not appear to be dispirited or miserable. Nothing of 'angels ruined,' was visible in their condition. They were contented—smiling—happy. Truly it must have been amusing," as the writer remarks, "to have seen these celebrated soldiers, drilled and mustered by a militia company officer, as they were at times required to be, by the laws under which they lived."

But their unquiet spirits, nursed in the storms of battle, and the convulsions of States, could not brook the peaceful pursuits of agriculture; and, one by one, they left, some for the armies of the South American republics, some for their native country; until, in 1833, hardly a vestige of the colony remained; and, as Mr. Meek says, "a stranger would now in vain look amongst the black lands, and the broad cotton fields of Marengo, for the simple patches, upon which the Duke of Dantzic, or Count Clausel, attempted to cultivate the olive and the vine."

ANECDOTES.

At the late election at Shaftsbury, and Irishman made his appearance and happened to say something in the crowd to one of the candidates, when one of the tory party exclaimed from the hustings, "Oh, Paddy! go to the devil." "I am much obliged to your honor," was Paddy's reply, "sure you are the first gentlemen that has invited me to your father's house, since my arrival in England.—*English paper.*

"Have you voted?" asked a political drummer of a loafer who was hanging round the polls, as he thrust a ticket into his hand. "No, I havn't, and I don't mean to, that's more, till the third day about sundown. Nobody shakes hands with me, or treats, after I have voted. You don't catch me.—*Louisiana Chronicle.*

A HARD QUESTION.—Among some parliamentary records of bribery in the age of Elizabeth, which are quoted by an English paper, we find the following singular passage:—Thomas Long, *a very simple man, and unfit to serve*, is questioned how he came to be elected." We think the same question might puzzle some American legislators of the present day.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE.—The king of the French, being excessively flattered by a foreign guest, replied, "Yes, sir, I *am* the only man *fit* to be a king." "Certainly, your majesty," replied his guest, "all do homage to your consummate ability as a sovereign. "That is not what I meant. I say, sir, I am the only man fit to be a king, because I can *brush my own boots*, and have done it."

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND FARMERS.

Sugar from Cornstalks.—Mr. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, in his valuable report, says that a new mode of raising Indian corn has been discovered, which trebles the saccharine quality of the stalk, and with attention, it is confidently expected 1,000 pounds per acre may be obtained. Complete success has attended the experiments on this subject, which leave no room to doubt the fact that, if the stalk is permitted to mature, without suffering the ear to form, the saccharine matter (three times as great as in beets, and equal to cane) will amply repay the cost of manufacture into sugar. This plan has heretofore been suggested by German chemists; but the process had not been successfully introduced into the United States, until Mr. Webb's experiments at Wilmington, the last season.

Mr. Ellsworth says that should the manufacture of sugar from the cornstalk prove as successful as it now promises, enough might soon be produced to supply our entire home consumption, towards which, as has been mentioned, at least 120,000,000 pounds of foreign sugars are annually imported; and a surplus might be had for exportation.

A Timely Hint.—The editor of the *Cultivator* reminds his readers that *caterpillars* should be attended to in season, and that when this is done the labor of extirpation will be trifling. He says, "one easy mode of destruction is to apply strong soapsuds to the nest—if the tree is large, a swab tied to the end of a pole will accomplish the purpose effectually. Suds which have been used by the wash-woman are good as any, and by rubbing a swab on the nest, after it has been dipped into the suds, the worms are quickly destroyed."

Effectual cure for Cough in Horses.—A writer in the Cultivator, signed J. L. B. furnishes a curious, and it is said effectual cure for the cough in horses. He has tried it repeatedly, and found it to succeed. He says, "my carriage-horses had an extremely bad cough which had continued for six or eight months; different applications were made without effect. I applied to a man who I knew dealt in horses, and had paid some attention to their diseases, for a remedy. He at once told me he had never found anything so effectual for a cough as human *urine* given a few times, by being put into a bucket of water and let them drink it; or on their food and eat it. I directed my driver to do so, and in one week my horses were relieved. I have frequently had it tried with the same good effect." Coachmen, stage proprietors, and farmers, try this.

Washing.—The following recipe is very valuable; it saves much labor in washing white cottons, or linens; but it will not answer for woollens, or for colored clothes.

Take one pound of bar soap, sliced, mix it with one pound of sal soda, and boil the whole in five quarts of water for two hours. Be careful that the clothes you intend to wash are soaked over night, in pure water. In the morning fill your kettle, or boiler; and to every pailful of water you put in, add one pint of the above composition. When it boils, wring your clothes from the tub, and put them in wet. When they have boiled one hour, take them out and give them two thorough rinsings in plenty of pure water. No further washing is needed. If the clothes have any spots particularly dirty, it is well to rub them with soap, before you put them in the kettle.

If the above proportions are observed, there is not the slightest danger of injuring the cloth in any way. If too much soda is used, the clothes are apt to turn yellow.

Candles.—Prepare your wicks about half the usual size, and wet them thoroughly with spirits of turpentine; put them in the sun until dry, and then mould or dip your candles. Candles thus made, last longer, and give a much clearer light. In fact, they are nearly or quite equal to sperm, in clearness of light. We have used candles of this kind, and can therefore recommend them with perfect confidence. —*Temperance Advocate.*

Miscellaneous Items.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—It has been decided by the Postmaster General, on a case presented to him recently from this village, that the words "Mr. and Mrs. Barber, to Doct. McKenzie and lady," written on the margin of a newspaper, are such a memorandum in writing as subjects it to letter postage.

In another case, which also arose at the post-office in this village, and was referred to the Postmaster General for his opinion, he decided that a person who sends a newspaper by mail, has no right to put his own name upon it; and if the person sending a paper, himself sending it from the printing office, he must tear off the direction to himself, before mailing it again, otherwise it will be subject to letter postage.—*Niagara (Lockport) Courier.*

BLANNERHASSET.—Every American knows that the name of Blannerhasset became famous for his supposed connection with Aaron Burr in his enterprise in 1806. The plantation of this man, on an island in the Ohio river, was broken up at the time, and himself and wife driven from a home beautified and adorned by wealth and industry.—That wife is now in New-York, dependent upon the charity of strangers for subsistence. She has just presented a petition to Congress for redress and indemnification.

"OH! LUCIFER HOW ART THOU FALLEN."—Brandy sold in the city of Troy, within a few weeks, at sheriff's sale, for 21 cents per gallon; usual price over a dollar.—*Northern Star.*

SHAMEFUL.—In London many of the shop sellers pay their work-women at the rate of only three farthings for each shirt, or 9d per doz.

THE MENDIANS REMEMBERED.—Mr. Horatio Taylor, of Nelson, Portage county, Ohio, father of the editor of the Oberlin Evangelist, died on the 21st ultimo.

"He became deeply interested in behalf of the AMISTAD CAPTIVES, believing that God had cast them upon our shores for some important purpose. By reading the account of their embarkation for their native land, his feelings became so much enlisted a little before his sickness, that on his dying bed he bequeathed to the Mendian mission $500.

EXTENSIVE MAIL ROBBERY.—The great eastern mail, containing checks and money to a considerable amount, mailed in Lexington, Ky. on the 22d February, has been opened, and the letters, with the enclosures, abstracted. The rest of the mail arrived in due course. The amount already discovered to have been taken is about $40,000. The robbery is supposed to have been perpetrated this side of Wheeling.

A DESOLATE ONE.—A woman, about fifty years of age, was found dead at Elizabethtown, N. J. a few days since. A bottle, which had contained laudanum was by her side. She had picked out her mark from her linen, and written on a piece of paper. "I have not a relative on earth. You need not advertise me; I am not known. I am from the country."

Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw.

One hundred copies of Mrs. Trollope's "Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw," have been imported from Europe, and are for sale at the *Anti-Slavery Office*, No. 31, North Fifth street, Philadelphia; and at 143 Nassau st., N. Y.

This book has a very high reputation, where no pro-slavery prejudices come in to obscure the judgment. It is a work of remarkable truth and power. The following, from the Leeds Mercury, is one of the many commendatory notices, which hailed its first appearance.

"This book is exceedingly clever, and surpasses anything the author has hitherto published. Her dialogues are full of spirit, and bear the genuine impress of the peculiarities of vulgar American dialect. In fact, in many parts of J. J. Whitlaw, she fairly emulates the masculine power of the best novel-writers in our language."

Philadelphia, March 3d, 1842.

Graham House.

TO TRAVELERS.—Gentlemen visiting this city are respectfully invited to stop at the Graham House, 63 Barclay street, where a quiet home, pleasant rooms, clean beds, wholesome food, and an atmosphere unpoisoned by alcohol or tobacco, await their acceptance. Those who believe it impossible to live on a rigidly temperate and purely vegetable diet, without severe privation, are requested to give it a trial. The house is very convenient to the business part of the city, and to all the steamboat landings. Terms moderate. Gentlemen visiting the city with a part of their families will find such a home vastly more agreeable than a hotel. Shower-baths free.

FREE-LABOR GOODS,

At Wholesale and Retail.

CALICOES, small and large figures; 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 unbleached Muslins; do. do. do. bleached Muslins; super Manchester Ginghams; 3-4 and 4-4 colored Muslins; 7-8 and 4-4 Bed Tickings; Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached; Cotton Laps and Wadding, low price; bleached and unbleached and colored Knitting Cotton; Cotton Yarn; Manchester Stripe, for men's wear; Apron Checks and Furniture Checks. Also, a full assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Grass Cloth Hdkfs., Mouslin de Laines, and Silks.

Persons from a distance, (store-keepers in particular,) wishing any of the above goods can have them sent, by forwarding their orders, and at the lowest prices at which they can be afforded.

N. B.—The above cotton goods are all warranted to be *free from Slave Labor*. Persons wishing to purchase can have full evidence of the fact.

CHARLES WISE,
N. W. corner of Arch and Fifth streets.
Philadelphia, 1st mo., 13th, 1842.

FREE LABOR DRY GOODS.

Manufactured by American Free Produce Associations.

4-4 Stout muslin, bleached and unbleached; furniture checks, 4 qualities and prices; apron checks, do. do. 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (huckaback,) bleached and unbleached; 7-4 and 8-4 table diaper, (bird's-eye,) bleached and unbleached; bird's-eye cotton towelling; bed ticking, pantaloons stuffs, yellow striped; Manchester ginghams, various patterns and two qualities; canton flannel, bleached and unbleached; wadding, black and white; cotton laps, &c. for sale retail by LYDIA WHITE, No. 241, North Second street, and wholesale by D. L. MILLER, Jr. 250 Arch street, or W. C. BETTS, 43 Cherry street.

In addition to the above, the association is now having made colored cambrics, men's half hose, women's stockings, cotton fringe, cord, calicoes, pantaloon stuffs, fancy patterns.

LYDIA WHITE,
D. L. MILLER, Jr.
Philadelphia, 3d mo. 31, 1842. W. C. BETTS.

Popular English Periodicals,

Republished in New-York

LONDON QUARTERLY, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN,
AND
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AND
THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE;
FULL OF THE FUN OF OULD IRELAND.
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AND
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☞ The above periodicals continue to be published at *one-third the price of the English edition*, with the same fidelity which has been universally acknowledged to characterize their execution. They are exact reprints of the originals, and all the illustrations, however numerous, are given in almost every instance. The publisher wishes it to be distinctly understood that these periodicals are delivered to subscribers in the principal cities of the Union, *free of postage or other incidental expense*; the Magazines within the same month of their publication in England, and the Reviews immediately afterwards, with the utmost despatch.

TERMS.—The numbers of each work are issued separately, and are printed with good type on a large octavo page, and on paper of a superior quality. Blackwood's Magazine and Bentley's Miscellany are *fac similes* of the original works, and the size of the Metropolitan Magazine and the Reviews differs very little from the European edit